

The Republicans.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3D, 1877

The latest dispatches from Washington indicate that the democrats will make no effort to delay the count beyond the 4th of March and thus defeat the expectations of Hayes and necessitate a new election in this year. It is understood that Hayes will pursue a liberal policy toward the South and recognize the Democratic Government of South Carolina and Louisiana.

It is certain that Hayes' most influential friends have urged pressed Grant to recognize the Packard & Chamberlain governments in Louisiana and South Carolina, which he has refused to do. Is it not reasonable to suppose that men will do as they themselves when they fail to get others to do it for them?

Again, all through Grant's administration, whenever a Southern Democrat sold himself for a federal office, he was looked upon as a traitor to his party, his section and his race. What difference would there be between such a man, and one who accepted office from Hayes? If any difference, the advantage would be on the side of the man who accepted office from a President whose title was not tainted with fraud, treachery and perfidy.

Since thus far, one after another, all the hopes of the democrats have been disappointed, many of them still cling to the last and most feeble of all, that Hayes will be favorable or at least lenient towards the South. We are free to confess that we have no hope from the shower of combined fraud and treachery. At all events we are not disposed to compound with folly, or to be one of the number to beg for the pitiful privilege of being receiver or beneficiary of stolen goods.

On the 5th of November, when Hayes knew as everybody else that he was fairly beaten, he was called upon by sympathizing friends, and this is the language he addressed to them:

"I don't care for myself, for the party — us, and the country, too can stand it, but I care for the poor colored men of the South. If any part of the South suffers or remains in a state still it will be the South under the new regime. Northern men can't live there, and will leave; and immigration into the States cease; but as I said before, I do pity the poor black men of the South. The result will be that the Southern people will practically treat the constitutional amendments as nullities, and then the colored man's fate will be worse than when he was in slavery, with a humane master to look after his interests. That is the only reason I regret that the news is as it is."

Now under the present circumstances, we do not know of a better thing Mr. Hayes can do to prove the sincerity of his sympathy for the "poor colored men of the South," than to give one of them an appointment in his cabinet; and we recommend to him cotton-stealing Jerry Harrison of the Selma district, as the most suitable person for a stolen President.

White Slavery in South Carolina.

The slavery of the blacks has been abolished in South Carolina, as in the other Southern States, but what shall be said of the condition of the whites in that State? The specific acts that permitted returnees to continue the practice of the day of the Father of their Country?

What shall be said of a Commander-in-chief of the President of the United States, who authorized an order forbidding the "members" of such clubs to "make any public demonstration or parade" on the anniversary of the birth of George Washington? And this order is issued by the Post commandant, and is to be enforced, if need be, at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of cannon. "My orders," says the Commandant, "require me to see that no such parade takes place. What would George Washington have said if he could have foreseen that one of his successors in office, in a time of profound peace would ever direct such an order to be made?"

What becomes of the provision of the Constitution of the United States that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed?"

We take it the demonstration was to have been entirely peaceful; under the circumstances it certainly looks like an arbitrary, unwarranted, unconstitutional exercise of arbitrary power.

New York Sun

THE CONSPIRATORS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes that the republican leaders were dazed, stunned, and frightened by the decision of the electoral commission in the Louisiana case, which they had fought for with audacious and desperate courage, but had not expected.

After the victory, they began to realize the extent and the consequences of the crime that they had achieved, and stood appalled before their success, which consigned their party to an eternity of infamy, and invites the present condemnation of honest men of all tongues and climes and nationalities.

In the first hour of their triumph they saw ostracized towards the north, the relatives of hand, of retributive justice, and left, uttering threats, the wings of the avenging angel.

Coward fear took possession of their hearts, and they shrank from the light of day, and tried to hide themselves from the face of assassinated justice. They may glory in their iniquity. They may reconcile their concience with their evil deed. But like Cain, the mark is upon them, and the hands of all good men will be against them. They have taken up the sword, and they shall perish by the sword. They have trampled on the laws, which will rise up to denounce them. They have blackened their souls with frauds and perfidies, and all the waters of ocean cannot wash them white again, and all the years of expiation will sit in judgment upon them. They have robbed and wronged 40,000,000 of human beings, who will turn upon them and rend them.

The fruits of their wickedness will meet them with fair-sounding and true to ashes on their lips. These men who are making history now, will live in history forever, and generations yet unborn will curse them with curse which other generations to come after them will take up and repeat from age to age until time shall be no more. Hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven, red with uncommon wrath, will blight their lives and blight their names. To-day is theirs; to-morrow, and all the years to come, are ours.

PRESS OPINIONS.

W. AT THE LEADING PAPERS OF THE COUNTRY THINK OF THE SITUATION.

Chicago Times. — The Bradley tribunal is a grotesque farce, lawless in its inception, unconstitutional and void in its pretended performance. It ought to be dissolved at once. All proceedings before it ought to be discontinued. The two houses ought to proceed to the discharge of their constitutional duties, which the Bradley tribunal has no more authority of the Constitution to exercise than the stable-keeper at the White House has. But the moral cowards and fools who created it are moral cowards and fools still. They have endowed their Frankenstein with the breath of life. They realize that the monster they have created is devouring them and devouring the Constitution too. They link it their "moral duty" to submit. There is found in parts of America a monstrous animal called the "opposition." What is attacked by an enemy, kills itself up in a ball and passive grunts while the enemy does. That animal and the politicians at Washington who labored to save Democrats and enter into moral obligation to nullify the Constitution by acquiescence, are much alike. Each in the end, finds his own place in the belly of his enemy. There is a compensation in the fate of each. The number of the humbugs is reduced.

The National. — This settles the present controversy as to the Presidency, but it does not decide who, within a reasonable field of inquiry, was truly elected, and consequently does not enable Mr. Hayes to "pass unchallenged to the Presidential chair." It leaves in doubt the question whether his majorities in two States were not taken from his opponents and transferred to him by a band of disreputable persons, including the judges of the canvass court, this is better than going to jail, but it is not a species of escape from jail, that honorable men feel comfortable about nor are inclined to chuckle over.

Indianapolis Sentinel. — For the next four years Mr. Hayes will go out of the Governor's business and engage in the keeping of a national fence atop, where a stolen Presidency will sit in state.

Washington Daily Star. — Of all the frauds perpetrated for the purpose of installing Hays in the seat of Washington and of Jefferson, the biggest of all is the so-called "Electoral Tribunal."

Cincinnati Enquirer. — When Governor Hayes takes off his hat to be sworn into office, on the 5th of March, he shall allow his eye to rest on the following beautiful sentiment which we have reason to know has been carefully pasted on the inside of the Presidential title:

"No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud." — U. S. GRANT."

St. Louis Times. — Is the man who enforces the Constitution more likely to have been bribed to do his work than the man who nullifies it? If not, then the chances are against Brady and in favor of Grant. The trial has nullified the Constitution, but the constitutional expression of the people's will must not nullify the tribunal. That is about the size of it.

Worcester Press. — The Louisiana rebels in Washington are nearly all in very poor health. This is ominous; according to Homer the terrible pestilence which smote the Greeks before the walls of Troy began with the mules and hogs.

Caption of Acts.

Passed by the General Assembly of Alabama Session of 1876-77.

The following is a list of all new laws passed at the recent session of the Legislature, except such as are of interest only to individuals and to particular counties and districts in the State:

To provide for the funding of the municipal corporations.

To amend section 7, chapter 11, of act to establish a revenue code for Alabama, approved March 6, 1876.

To declare a lien in favor of woodworkers and blacksmiths.

To prescribe and regulate the mode of assessment in this State.

To reduce the rate of taxation in this State.

To amend subdivision 6, section 2616 of the Revised Code.

To make an additional appropriation for the purpose of carrying into effect an act for the relief of maimed soldiers, approved March 6, 1876.

To amend an act to empower courts of county commissioners to levy a special tax for the purpose of building court-houses or jails, or for the improvement of the same, approved February 15, 1876.

To fix the rate of taxation on banks chartered by and organized under the laws of this State in lieu of any *bonus* now required to be paid by them, and to prescribe the mode of paying the same.

To regulate the publication of legal notices in this State.

To amend section 9 of chapter 4 of the revenue code, approved March 6, 1876.

To amend section 7 of chapter 4 of the revenue code.

A memorial to Congress for an appropriation for the improvement of the Alabama River.

Joint resolution pronouncing as slanderous and false the charges that the last August and November elections in Alabama were not fair and legal.

To amend subdivisions 1, section 7, chapter 9 of the revenue code, approved March 6, 1876.

To regulate lien of landlord for rent and advances, to define the relation of landlord and tenant, and to prescribe the rights of parties contracting for the cultivation of land.

To amend the proceedings in the City Court of Mobile, approved February 17, 1876, and to repeal an act amending the same, approved March 18, 1876.

To amend the following sections of the Revised Code: 2900, 4222, 4029, 3724, 2522, 3726, 1779, 1759, 4329, 3601, 654, 3945, 4330, 4231, 2358, 3620, 3625, 414, 422, 1374, 956, 1322, 2863, 4397, 2329, 294, 2616, 3031.

To organize and regulate a system of public instruction for the State of Alabama.

To require the persons interested to furnish the revenue stamps required to be attached with the seal placed on documents and instruments.

To regulate the levying of special taxes by commissioners' court.

To amend paragraph 2, section 5, chapter 3 of the Revised Code, approved April 6, 1876.

To require tax collectors and others to pay into the State Treasury all moneys collected by them, and to provide for payment of interest on the public debt.

To further secure the rights of citizens to inherit, own and transmit real and personal property within this State.

To amend subdivision 18, section 7, chapter 9, of the revenue code, approved March 5, 1876.

Gen. Gordon thinks that if the Democrats had held a stiff upper lip, and from fire to last presented an unbroken front and have given notice of their inexorable purpose of resisting to the last extremity any attempt to seat a fraudulent President, the Republicans would never have attempted to seat Hayes.

He thinks Hayes will endeavor to divide the Democratic party of the South by the gift of office to Southern Democrats, and a liberal policy towards Southern Carolina and Louisiana. He moreover is of the opinion that no Southern Democrat should accept office at his hands.

The most horrible result from such a division it seems to him is the demoralizing and miserable scuttle that will ensue among white men over the negro vote.

To amend an act to induce immigration to the State of Alabama.

For the more efficient organization of the volunteer militia of Alabama.

To punish persons engaged in business who, under a false promise or pretense of carrying on trade, obtain money or other things of value with intent to defraud.

To make an appropriation for the use of the Superior Court Library by the members of the General Assembly and Officers of the State.

To amend section 123 of an act entitled an act to establish revenue laws for the State of Alabama, approved December 1st, 1875.

To amend the charter of the Citizens Mutual Insurance Company of Mobile.

To make defendants in proceedings to keep the peace competent witnesses in their own behalf.

To refund license tax in certain cases.

To amend subdivision 8 of section 414 of the Revised Code in regard to printing Compiler's reports.

To amend subdivision 8 of section 422 of the Revised Code in regard to printing Treasurer's reports.

To require Probate Judges to itemize their accounts.

To amend an act to create and provide for the punishment of the crime of seduction, approved March 15, 1875.

To authorize Notaries Public to take acknowledgments and proof of conveyances without seal, and to declare the effect of the same.

To amend an act to prevent the use of insuring or vulgar language in the presence of families or females.

To provide for the payment of the obligations of the State issued in pursuance of an act approved Dec. 19, 1873, entitled "an act to provide for the funding of the domestic debt of the State."

To ratify the Alabama coal and slack-worm company.

To incorporate the Alabama Immigration company.

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To adopt a code of laws for the State of Alabama.

To provide for the temporary regulation of the public school system.

To instruct the auditor to issue circulars to tax assessors.

To amend section 44 and 45 of an act to regulate elections in the State of Alabama, approved March 3, 1875.

To amend section 95 of an act entitled an act to provide for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

To amend an act to amend section 40 of the election law.

To amend an act to require county claims to be itemized and sworn to before allowances are made, and to provide for filing the same.

To amend an act to regulate the term of service of jurors.

To amend an act to give incorporated towns power to limit the running of railroad trains and engines to a rate of speed not exceeding six miles per hour while running through their corporate limits.

To amend an act to authorize the Mayor or Mobile to take cognizance of and try cases of misdemeanor and discharge the officers of the court.

To amend section 2 of the act regulating power of disposal of lands, granted by Congress in aid of railroads, etc.

To adjust with the banks of issue chartered by the State to be paid by them as bonus for the enjoyment of their franchises.

To provide more effectually for working the public roads.

To amend subdivision 14 of section 7 of chapter 9 of the Revenue Law.

To amend an act to authorize tax collector to give separate bonds for the collection of ordinary State and county taxes, and all other taxes for special purposes.

To prohibit the taking of fish from artificial ponds, or lakes, and traps being set by other persons, and to provide a punishment for violation of the same.

To form the new county of Culham out of portions of Blount, Winston and Morgan counties, and to provide for the organization of said county.

To regulate the sessions of the city court of Mobile.

To amend section one, chapter three of the revenue law.

To repeal an act to establish separate school districts in the several counties of the State.

To prevent the killing or injuring of certain animals.

To amend an act to provide for the impeachment and removal from office of the officers mentioned in sections 2 and 3 of article 2 of the Constitution.

To provide a general appropriation of a sum not to exceed \$250 to pay the expenses of engraving maps and charts to illustrate the reports of the State geologist.

To amend the powers of the commissioners appointed under an act approved December 14th 1876, entitled an act to provide for the appointment of a commission to complete the adjustment of all claims against the State of Alabama arising from bonds issued or endorsed in the name of the State of Alabama, and to adjust certain claims against the State.

To authorize the Governor to perform in certain cases the duties of commissioners appointed under an act approved December 14th 1876.

To provide and regulate the mode of assessment in this State.

To reduce the rate of taxation in this State.

To amend subdivision 6, section 2616 of the Revised Code.

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Jacksonville

Bennettsville

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40.

The Republican

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

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Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

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Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah and Talladega.

With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.

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whose who want legal advice without further employment, can consult him at any time for a reasonable advice fee; and there may often avoid a lawsuit, with its train of trouble, expense and other evils arising therefrom. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

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NO. 7 OFFICE ROW.

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Will attend to all business confided in him in Calhoun and other counties of the state and adjacent.

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No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

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MAY 15, 1875-15.

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MAY 15, 1875-15.

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LIAIBILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

An important decision was recently made by the supreme court of New York, in a cause brought before it. The circumstances were as follows: A lady received what she supposed was a receipt from the New York transfer company for a trunk which was to be taken from the New Haven depot to Brooklyn. Instead of it being a receipt was a contract by which the carriage was not to be held liable, in case of loss for more than one hundred dollars. The trunk was lost, and the contents were worth more than the sum named. A suit was brought to recover the value of the trunk, the company refusing to pay over one hundred dollars; and the court held that while a common carrier may make a contract limiting his liability, yet as the lady asked for a receipt, and had the right to decline any contract and compel the company to take the property under the common law responsibility of a common carrier, she was not bound by the phrasology appearing on the receipt, as she had not accepted it. The decision was for the plaintiff.

At the last Harvard examination forty-five per cent failed in algebra and fifty-two per cent in English composition, and sixteen per cent were failing in English.

It's either make believe or hear

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 2082.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

PATRIOT'S ELOPEMENT.

PATRIOT'S ELOPEMENT.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE ADOPTEO CHILDREN.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10th, 1877

The New Publication Law.

Below we publish an Act, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, which materially alters the plan of legal procedure in many cases, and direct the special attention of all officials and all others interested to it.

It abrogates at once and for all, in counties which have a newspaper, the mode of publication by posting notices at the court-house door and three public stumps in the county, and prescribes that all forms of notice now given by posting be made in a newspaper. Under this head will come Tax Assessors' and Collectors' appointments, all sales of personal property by Sheriffs, all Builff's sales by virtue of execution from Justice or Notary Courts, all notices, all character of sales of Administrators and Executors and other notices affecting estates, and many other forms of notice that we do not now recall. In fact it covers every possible form of notice required by law which has hitherto been made by posting; and we direct special attention of officers and others concerned to the same from the fact that notice given in any other way will not have attached to it the slightest legality, and may be upset by subsequent legal proceedings.

The law was passed, we presume, in order to give the widest publicity to all legal procedures as above indicated that the interests of all parties concerned might thus be the better protected.

AN ACT

For the publication of legal notices.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That in all cases when the publication of any notice is required to be made by law in this State, it shall be made by publication in some newspaper published in the county in which the notice is ordered, and if no newspaper is published in the county, then by written advertisement posted at the court house door, and at three other public places in said county; notices of the sale of real estate under executions of law, or under degrees of the chancery court, shall be given by advertisement, as hereinafter directed, for thirty days before the sale, and notices of sale of personal property under execution shall be given by publication for at least ten days before the sale; all other notices shall be published for not less than three consecutive weeks.

Sec. 2. Do it further enacted, That if the publication is made in a newspaper published oftener than once a week, then the notice shall be made by giving at least one insertion in each successive week before the sale, or in each successive issue of the newspaper, if it is a weekly newspaper.

Sec. 3. Do it further enacted, That the editor, publisher or manager of any newspaper in this State, which contains an advertisement required by law, shall send to the officer ordering such advertisement, or to the person making the same, if not ordered by an officer, a copy of each issue of the newspaper containing such advertisement, and the newspaper containing such advertisement shall be prima facie evidence of the publication of the notice.

Sec. 4. Do it further enacted, That no proprietor or manager of any newspaper be allowed to charge more than one dollar per square for the first insertion, nor more than fifty cents a square for each subsequent insertion of any advertisement which may be made in accordance with the preceding sections of this act.

Sec. 5. Do it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 9, 1877.
Official: R. K. BORD,
Secretary of State.

THE INAUGURAL.

The inaugural of his Fraudulence Mr. Hayes, has no substantial promise in it. He talks about exclusively about the South, but does not tell us "what he will do with it." It is a paper of generalities, full of sentimental aspirations after a millennial era of good feeling, sectional reconciliation, the fullest assertion of the highest rights of man; but it contains not one practical suggestion as to how we may attain that end. So far as the South is concerned, it rests almost wholly with him, but he gives no sign by which we may know whether he will be ultimately found supporting Kellogg and Chamberlain, or leave the people of South Carolina and Louisiana to work out their own destiny in their own way. It is a document dealing in that emotional kind of expression that good men sometimes give way to in meeting when speaking of the beaten. He fully recognizes the fact that we are not yet politically regenerated, but leaves us to infer whether he will employ the sword or softer persuasions to convert us to the doctrine of brotherly love, and teach us to hold in regard those who despitefully use us. We will know more what sort of a man he is when we see the list of his chosen advisers and witness the first acts of his administration. We can gather nothing from the words of his inaugural. Grant once talked just as well as Hayes does now.

Since writing the above, Mr. Hayes has appointed his cabinet as follows:

Secretary of State, Wm. M. Evarts, of New York; Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, of Ohio; Secretary of War, George W. McCrory, of Iowa; Secretary of the Navy, R. M. Thompson, of Indiana; Secretary of the Interior, Carl Schurz, of Missouri; Attorney General, Charles Devens, of Massachusetts; Post Master-General, David M. Key, of Tennessee.

With the exception of Sherman the extreme wing of the Radical party is entirely ignored, the Democracy of the South is recognized in the appointment of Key, and the carpet-baggers and scalawags are left entirely out in the cold. There is great dissatisfaction in the party in the Senate and the unusual course of referring the whole batch of nominations to a committee was pursued. The Administration has opened sternly.

Hayes in his inaugural address attempted to whitewash the tribunal that courted him in. He felt the necessity for an apology for them.

Almon S. Morris has joined the chairmanship of the National Executive Committee—a fit sequel to his disastrous management of the campaign.

Hayes was sworn in by the Chief Justice at night with no spectators—the proper fashion to wind up a dark transaction.

One of the last acts of President Grant was to refuse to acknowledge Packard as Governor of Louisiana and plainly tell him that a government that had to be propped up by the military ought not to stand. Grant opened his eyes at the period when other dying men close theirs.

Gen. Grant is now simply Mr. Grant and has no more power than the President of the Colored Hook and Ladder Company. Curious to think of, is it?

Sutler Spencer defeated universal anxiety by an object in the closing hours of Congress. He also objected to the admission of Morgan and Lamar. Instead of repenting of his political doom nears him, this venomous scoundrel grows more presumptuous and hardened. But his time is coming as fast as the pendulum of a clock can measure it off. He is as surely returning to that vile obscenity from whence he sprang as he is approaching a dismoured grave. Let us bear with the moral life yet a little while and we shall hear no more of him for ever.

The Radicals have gained their point, but there has been no public rejoicing or demonstrations over the event. Now they begin to doubt whether their victory has not cost them more than a defeat would have done.

At the inaugural ceremonies the procession was small, but described as handsome. How unlike would it have been had either men gone in under an clouded title.

The Army bill failed in the last hours of the session because the House insisted on a section forbidding the use of the Army to support the claims of rival Governors or Legislatures in Louisiana and South Carolina. And so no money was appropriated to its support. The Radicals begged for an appropriation for six, then three, months, but the Democrats said "not a day," and Congress closed. This may necessitate a new session.

We hear that some of the Good Templars do not like it that an article of "Nemonics" somewhat caustic, was published sooner than once a week; then the notice shall be made by giving at least one insertion in each successive week before the sale, or in each successive issue of the newspaper, if it is a weekly newspaper.

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Hayes in his inaugural address attempted to whitewash the tribunal that courted him in. He felt the necessity for an apology for them.

Our friend, Horace Stevenson, has been taking his first trip around the circuit this season.

A week or two ago we threw in a squib or two suggesting a reduction of our town taxes. Let some may construe the suggestion into an indirect criticism of our present Council, we recur to the fact to disclaim any such intention. On the contrary we think they have been faithful servants of the public, and have greatly retrenched expenses and done much toward bringing the town out of its financial difficulties. There is a considerable bonded debt of the town, the interest on which has been promptly met, and a considerable judgment hanging over it, with several handsome payments have been made. Dr. Francis, the faithful treasurer, has more than once advanced money from his own private purse to the creditors of the town and succeeded admirably in keeping its credit at par. The spirit that animates him has been the spirit of every member of the council, so far as we know, and would uniformly criticise of those gentlemen who are so faithfully serving us with

First. The work of decentralization shall commence immediately, and the autonomy of the provinces shall be carefully guarded.

Second. The people shall be governed by their natural judges. They won't send Christian renegades from Constantinople to govern them again. No subordinate officer, when he commits an illegal act, shall be permitted to plead in justification till orders of his superior. Now they offer us everything here except one. They will not promise not to cheat hereafter in the elections [Laughter]. If they will agree to do so we will have made something. But this thing being established, the consequences will be sustained by the public authorities of the nation and removed beyond our reach of redress, it is a matter of invitation to everybody to do the same thing hereafter. I don't expect an honest election again. I shall only want to know hereafter what sort of scoundrels they have got for a returning board. I think they never was a set of gentlemen that had a better right to rejoice over another. Well may you say, "We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at an agreement; under falsehood we have bid ourselves." But nevertheless waits a little while; the waters of truth will rise gradually but surely, and then look out for the overwhelming scourge. The refuge of lies shall be swept away, and the hiding place of falsehood shall be uncovered.

Some day or another this mighty nation will rouse itself up. Bide your time. The will of the gods grinds slowly, but it grinds dreadful fine, and we will let the water on before a very great while.

(From the Oxford Tribune.)

Last week the furnace of Woodstock Iron Co. turned out 175 tons of pig-iron.

MARSH.—At the residence of the bride's mother by the Rev. J. A. Scott, Mr. J. A. Hobbs and Miss Sophie Hinchliffe.

MARSH.—At the residence of Mr. Alexander Brandenburg, Merriweather County, Ga. Feb. 22d, by Rev. H. C. Hoadley, Mr. Joshua R. Teague of Oxford, Ala., and Miss Nannie Lighthill, of Merriweather County, Ga.

MARSH.—At Pisgah, Ga. Thursday, February 15th, 1877, by the Rev. Rufus Hickney, Mr. P. D. Burks, of Oxford, Ala., to Miss Maude Barney, adopted daughter of H. C. Barney, of Plainville.

Prof. W. J. Boden of Cleburne County, with his son Eddie and daughter Willie left for Texas on 19th inst. We have been informed that he has accepted a situation in some college in that State.

The neighborhood of Spruce's bridge, Randolph County, has an excellent school, taught by Mr. McTyre, a brother to Bishop McTyre of the M. E. C. S. About fifty pupils are now in attendance.

BENGAL SIGT.

Last Tuesday Marshal Hunter arrested Green Bradford, a negro laborer on the Woodstock Iron Co.'s farm, on a charge of the negro's mother-in-law whom he severely beat and abused.

With great difficulty the negro was taken from the place of arrest to the marshal's office for trial. As the Marshal was without help, he did not attempt to search the prisoner till they arrived in front of the office of Justice McCauley. At the first attempt to search the prisoner for weapons, he objected by pushing the marshal from him. A second attempt produced an infliction of flesh-darts to the marshal's face. A third attempt followed. Tonsils were torn from the mouth of the negro, and the prisoner drew a pistol and pointed it toward the vision of the officer, who looked into the nose and mouth and viewed the

contents of the nostrils.

Gov. Houston has appointed Lawton Carpenter Tax Assessor of this county. At first we admitted, after hesitation, some doggerel rhymes, by "Nemonic," written as we supposed in a spirit of fun and not calculated to offend. To this a Good Templar replied in a bitter, biting article. This was naturally replied to in the same spirit, and some feeling engendered. We sympathized with an attack upon the Good Templar society. We regard it as a worthy order with a high and noble purpose; but when Good Templars attack other correspondents so rabidly, they should not complain if they are attacked.

Jere Black on the Commission.

The following are the closing remarks of Hon. Jere S. Black in the South Carolina case. They embody so many points of interest and forcibly presented, that even the members of the Commission did not give way to me in admiration.

Now you have said that we are to be held responsible for the actions of the negroes. We can get behind them, but you won't let us. That's the trouble.

Laughter. Well, we ask you to go behind what you can, the returns, which are sent up here by these all-powerful individuals, who profess that they have got possession of the office of electors in this way, we are not permitted to. Now, that's the law, of course. We may struggle for justice and try for mercy. We may go down on our knees and beg and wea for some little recognition of our rights as American citizens, but we may as well as the old affair. In the language of the late departed but not known Grant: "Let us have peace."

TENDER OF THANKS.

Messrs. Editors—Allow me through your valuable columns to thank the good citizens of Jacksonville, both white and black, for their kind assistance rendered in stopping the negro last Sabbath, in their efforts to do us harm.

In behalf of myself and family always render our heart-felt thanks for their noble and generous deeds.

Yours truly, L. J. PARR.

A Balaustrian Month.

March, and gives us a new President, is also the inaugural month of many balaustrian characters. Entangled in his沼s are the sons of coups, coups, and of that administration of filth and filth, more widely known than admired, estab'lish'd and maintained by these all-powerful individuals, who profess that they have got possession of the office of electors in this way, we are not permitted to. Now, that's the law, of course. We may struggle for justice and try for mercy. We may go down on our knees and beg and wea for some little recognition of our rights as American citizens, but we may as well as the old affair. In the language of the late departed but not known Grant: "Let us have peace."

Now you see why we are hopeless and we feel bad.

The question whether these men were right or not depends on whether they are good or bad persons. We are to be held responsible for the actions of the negroes. We can get behind them, but you won't let us. That's the trouble.

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Jacksonville

Bennett's Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 2083.

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J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah and Talladega. Will attend to all the law business and continue of liberal practice. He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him.

Those who want legal advice, without further appointment, can consult him at any time.

He often avoids a lawsuit, wins in trial, saves expenses and other evils incident thereto. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

No. 7 OFFICE ROW,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend to all business confined to his care in Calhoun and other counties of the 2d Judicial Circuit.

W. M. HAMES.

J. M. CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

May 15, 1875-14.

C. ELLIS.

JOHN T. MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Have associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business in the several counties of the 12th Judicial Circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

May 15, 1875-14.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

Surgeon Dentist,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

Charges very moderate.

May 25-1875-14.

Trying It On.

Two Fifth avenue belles, as a practical test of the generosity of their friends, dressed themselves in old clothes, and as the shades of night were falling, went up the avenue and solicited alms of every gentleman they met. A shake of the head or a muttered remark that they were "busted," was all that was indicated by the greater number of passers-by. Their voices rising fast on hour, they met nearly all their acquaintances they gained only ten cents, and though fair to see even in their most attire, no Cophetua asked these maidens to share his fortune. Then they turned their attention to the houses, the avenues, and their sweet-sounding, striking commentary on the random prove that charity begins at home. A curse of brand was all that could be spared from the tables of Dives. These damsels had much spent in getting beneath the crust of conventionality, and pronounced their experience superior even to private theatricals.

A HALF-FROZEN Englishman, in a street car the other day somewhat querulously observed: "Why don't they eat ears?" "Why don't you eat ears?" "Why don't we eat ears?" "We eat ears; but we sometimes don't." The Englishman made an entry in his note book.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Newspaper in Law

TO THE PEOPLE.

The Democratic Party through its Representatives in Congress and the State legislatures. **Notice.** **Protest against the Declaration through the Electoral Commission that Hayes was Legally and Lawfully Elected President of the United States. His Title Rests upon the Disfranchisement of Lawful Voters, the False Certificates of Returning Officers and the Decision of Prejudiced Commissioners.**

At a caucus of the democratic members of the house of representatives, held on the third of March, 1877, the following address was unanimously adopted.

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The troops were sent to those states when there was neither invasion nor domestic insurrection to require them, with legislatures easily to be convened.

The only demand for their presence was made by the state executive.

The elections in these states, therefore, were held under the shadow of military power; the bayonets glistened at the polls, in depositing their ballots, citizens enjoyed only such liberty as the military permitted. In the other states the elections were unusually peaceful. Immediately after the election, the result showed that one hundred and ninety-two Tilden electors had been chosen of the whole popular vote. They received a majority of more than a quarter of a million of that Caucasian race which controls every other christian and civilized government of the world. They received a majority of more than one million. On the day succeeding the election it was announced by the chairman of the republican national committee that one hundred and eighty-four Tilden and one hundred and forty-five Hayes electors had been chosen. Nothing had then been learned of the election excepting the vote shown from attending the polls, it afforded in either case no justification for the deliberate rejection of ballots by the returning board; but the statute of Louisiana only authorized proof of intimidation in cases where charges of violence were made in writing by the commissioners of elections on the day when the election was held. These charges were to be inclosed to the board in the envelopes containing the returns. In a few cases only were charges made as required. In the rest evidence was received without proof or foundation having been laid. The evidence read consisted in the main of affidavits written out by the clerks and employees of the returning board, without ever having been seen by the persons purporting to certify them. There was, therefore, no adequate proof of intimidation. It may be remarked here that the temptation to Kellogg's returning board was very great to manufacture cases of intimidation, for it was only by them that the democratic majority could be overthrown and the conspiracy be successful. We should not fail to call attention of the people to the dangerous effect of this doctrine of intimidation in politics. It disqualifies for voting not only the parties acts of intimidation, but also those who voted at the same precinct. Two persons may conclude to make a pitch casting thousands of votes to be rejected. It makes all elections only a farce. It takes the power from the people to rest it in returning boards. It enables the latter to impose the severest of political penalties—disfranchisement—without giving to the persons punished an opportunity of hearing or trial. A republic deserves to lose its liberties if it tolerates such outrages for an hour. By this disregard of law, disdaining of the courts, and contempt of the rights of voters; by their frauds, and perjuries, and forgery; by their bribery, and perjuries, and forgery; did the conspirators obtain certificates of election for the republican candidates in the southern states named. From the day that certificates were issued to the Hayes electors in Louisiana and Florida, the country has been filled with an unprecedented excitement. People have done little else than engage in discussion as to the fraudulent conduct of the returning boards. In this condition of affairs, business has been generally suspended, failures have been frequent, and prostration has seized upon nearly every interest in the land. When the excitement was at its height, congress assembled. One of its duties was to count the electoral votes of the states including Florida and Louisiana. With the view of facilitating the count and assuring the peaceful exercise of its functions by the states, a bill was passed creating an electoral commission. By the law this commission was to ascertain the true and lawful vote of every state. In this labor it was to be exercised, to the hearing of evidence and the examination of papers, such power as congress or either house of congress possessed. In the belief that evidence would be heard, and that a settlement of the disputed question of facts would fairly reach, the congress and people waited for the commission. How that confidence has been disappointed: how a decision has been made, based upon a refusal to consider the unfortunate question of dispute, is well known to the country. When the certificates from Florida and Louisiana were presented and submitted to the two houses, objections were filed to them, and presented by the Hayes electors. Among other grounds of objection it was urged that these certificates had been fraudulently and corruptly issued by the returning boards and executives of these states, and as a result of the conspiracy between them and the electors claiming to have been chosen; that such certificates had been issued in violation of the laws of the respective states, and that some of the electors named therein were ineligible by an express provision of the constitution of the United States. When these objections were made the consideration before

the commission hereof, and the commission asked to sustain, the commission by a vote of eight to seven refused to receive the testimony offered except as to the eligibility of a single member in Florida. It was voted, in a case in Louisiana, that the commission would not have evidence to show that the returning board was an unconstitutional body; that it was not organized as the law requires at the time you are canvassed; that it has no jurisdiction to canvass; that it has no jurisdiction to canvass the electoral vote; that the charges of riot, intimidation and violence were false, and that the returning board knew that fact; that certificates were corruptly and fraudulently issued, and as a result of conspiracy; and that the vote of the state has never been computed or canvassed. The same rulings were substantially made in the case of Florida. The commission also refused to hear proof that at the time of the election in South Carolina anarchy prevailed, destroying the republican form of government in that state, and that troops were retained there in violation of the constitution, to interfere with free choice by election, so that the lawful vote of the state could not be known. Against the decisions we protest most earnestly, in the name of free and republican government. In the first place, they struck a fatal blow at the constitutional powers of the two houses to count the electoral vote; this power has been exercised by both houses without dispute from the foundation of the government. That the evidence should be reached in the cases of contested returns seems clear. The principle has been maintained by the ablest statesmen of the country who have produced. It was practice confined to principle. In the secret session, notably in the case of Louisiana in 1869 and 1873, such evidently was the view of both houses. At the present session the investigating committee were sent to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana to take testimony and report as to the elections in these states. It is difficult to see upon what principle this view is to count the vote. The duty of congress is to count the vote. This makes the enactment of the vote to be countable, this again makes it determinative of what is the true vote, and this distinction of the false from the true requires evidence of the forms of law expressing the fact. It cannot be made unless the evidence be admitted; for, if fraud possesses the count, how can the count—how can the success of falsehood be prevented, if either jury be denied? The action of the commission disengages congress from performing certain constitutional rights. In the second place, this decision nullifies an article of the constitution. In section 1, article 43, is provided: "But no senator or representative, or other person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector." If the states choose electors who are ineligible, how can this provision be made effectual? The state by this action has refused to repeat it; manifestly it can then only be forced by the power authorized to pass upon the vote which the state has returned. Congress, then, in counting the vote, must determine who are and who are not eligible electors; facts which can only be ascertained by the evidence aliunde. Any other doctrine abrogates the previous construction, and in effect substitutes the following: "Senators, representatives and other persons holding offices of trust or profit under the United States may be appointed electors." In the third place, the doctrine ignores all precedents and rules of morals in excluding evidence of fraud submitted. Nothing can stand which is tarnished by fraud. It violates everything: it annuls every debt; cancels every obligation; annuls every contract; reverses every judgment. Every tribunal, however organized is bound to regard every event or transaction as a nullity which may come before it, whether it is a deposition, a deposition proceeding, or collateral to a debt or to the highest tribunal, it is treated through fraud, and should be treated as of no effect by the learned court in the land. As said by a distinguished writer, "It matters not whether the judgment is impugned by an inferior or by the highest court of law; but if honor is concerned, it is competent for every court, whether inferior or superior, to treat as null any act which has been obtained by manifest fraud." It remained for this commission to dictate that there were certain tribunals which could perpetrate fraud with impunity, and that there was one court which could not lay its hand upon fraud when brought before it for review. These exceptional tribunals were the returning boards of Louisiana and Florida; that exceptional court is the electoral commission. Fraud was found an entrenched from which it could not be driven, mocking the choice of the highest office of the greatest of republics. A doctrine more corrupting in consequences, more destructive of the purity of elections, and more threatening to free government could not easily be suggested. It is sought to justify this decision by an appeal to state sovereignty. This argument is, that as the state chooses its electors by virtue of its sovereign capacity, their decision cannot be reversed by any other authority. This proposition violates its furthest limit the doctrine of states rights. The theory of the most advanced states is, that the states were sovereign as to the reserved powers over them which were delegated. It was conceded that the constitution was supreme; the power to choose electors would not have existed except for the constitution. It was, therefore, a delegated power. The legislature of a state chooses its electors by virtue of a constitutional provision. It is a duty to be performed by the state, white in the union; it cannot perform it before admission, nor after the union is disputed. Could it be otherwise that there is no power in the union to determine how the duty has been performed, and whether in compliance with the constitutional provision to assert this claim? It is a duty to subordinate the independence of the states, to deny the United States powerless against the force of the states, which may force a president upon the people. The power to review the action of the electoral college seems necessarily to be derived from the nature of a confederated government. It is a power to a compact government power as to its subject matter.

superior to the power delegated by agreement, the compact inevitably fails; for it is impossible for a confederacy to exist unless the jurisdiction of its individual members is to powers committed to the confederacy is subordinated to the larger jurisdiction of the latter. As for example, as in this case, one state can remove its functions as to electing a president, in violation of the constitution, without any power in the union to revise its action, then a constitution is unnecessary for the delegation of power, and the nation may be governed in violation of the very instrument which created it; but whatever the power of congress as to its authority over the vote of the electors, it is certainly not bound to treat as valid a fraudulent certificate. It matters not how absolute the sovereignty under which a fraud is perpetrated, it cannot receive protection nor be granted recognition if there be a tribunal to which the certificates are submitted. It is bound to treat them as worthless. The certificates were charged to be fraudulent. The commission, if it counted them, gave them validity. It failed in its duty to hear facts to prevent the success of fraud. Even though certificates came from a sovereign hundred-fold greater than Louisiana or Florida. By these methods, under forms prescribed by the law constituting the electoral commission, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared elected president of the United States. His title rests upon the disenfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of returning officers and the decision of prejudiced commissioners.

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The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17th, 1877

The two parties are now very nearly evenly divided in the U. S. Senate—38 Republicans to 33 Democrats and 1 Independent. If 3 Republicans vote with the Democrats on a measure, the extreme Radicals can be defeated. There are more than 3 Liberals in the body.

The leading idea seems now to be with Hayes and his advisers to compromise Packard and Chamberlain out of their places, but these worthies are unscrupulously stubborn. The southern men are anxious for Hayes to make haste and get rid of them, but he is disposed to go more slowly and allow them to evacuate their positions with all the honors of war.

It is at present Hayes' policy to build up a Whig-Republican party in Louisiana. Preparatory to this work he will smash the carpet-baggers in that State, confer offices on Democrats with Whig antecedents and recommend large appropriations for the levees.

Since the accession of His Fraudulence to power, some of the latter day apostates (one in particular of whom we have heard) who squeezed into the Radical party at the eleventh hour by voting for him, and who were very much until it was definitely settled that Mr. Tilden was not to have the office to which he was elected, have crawled out of their holes and are now busily trying to apostatize good men, and bring them down to their own mean level. In this way they hope to earn an appointment to some miserable little office, which, while it may bring a few dollars to their pockets, will only serve to bring out their treachery in bolder relief. In the performance of their dirty work they cannot refrain from sneering criticism of more faithful Democrats than themselves and of the Democratic press which has ever been faithful and true to the people both through good and evil report. By such means they may get their little offices and their thirty pieces of silver; but they can never regain that respect and confidence of their fellow-men which they have forfeited by their course. They never joined the Radical party until the last election, though at heart Radicals long before, simply for the reason that the party had not up to that time reached that depth of moral degradation suited to their nature and party standard. Now that it has crowned its infamy by stealing the presidency and tearing in tatters the Constitution of the Fathers, they are better pleased with it than ever before, and cannot refrain from publicly expressing their delight at the character of their association. Little the Republicans care for the language of these poor creatures against it—they, their attacks are more welcome, for their abuse of us is praise in the ears of all right-thinking and honorable men. We care about as much for their abuse as we would for the utterings of a boldfaced nigger—indeed less, since the two are infinitely more respect the nigger.

FABLE.—Once was an old fox who lost his tail by going into places he ought not to have gone into and feeling too closely about a steel trap, and great was his trouble therewith. He knew that he was an object of contempt to other foxes because he had lost his beautiful tail, but there was no help for it, as he could devise no way by which to make it grow out again. So, since he could not make himself like other foxes, he determined to persuade them to become like himself, and at once set to work to convince all the foxes that it was quite the fashion and the proper thing to wear a short tail, and that they should at once have their cut to the fashionable length; but they couldn't see it by his light, and the poor devil was compelled to go thro life a marked fox. Eso does not record the fact, but this fox may have ultimately hid his shame by abandoning his red-haired, yellow-tailed companions and herding with the black foxes, who forgot his lack of a tail in admiration of his color.

MORAL.—Young Democrats, when approached by an old southern Radical fox, with a promise of an office for their tails, should switch those tails in his face, wink at him, tell him they understand his case, and advise him to hide his shame among the black foxes.

The Rome Weekly Bulletin reports that nearly all the peach trees and other fruit trees in Walker and Chattooga counties have been killed and that people are cutting them down so as to preserve the roots and let new sprouts shoot up this spring.

The National seal has not inflicted a very deep injury on the Radical party after all. In fact it has rather helped it.

Wednesday's dispatches report slight Republican gains all over New Hampshire in the State and Congressional elections.

Every Circuit Judge in South Carolina has recognized Hampton as the *de facto* and *de jure* Governor of South Carolina. Many of these judges are Republicans. All the members of the Supreme Court also recognized him incidentally by drawing their pay from his treasury. And yet Blaine and Morton and followers would have compelled Hayes, if they could, to prop the creature Chamberlain up by bayonets.

Hayes seems to be clear in the conviction that no State government should be propped up by Federal bayonets, and is determined to not so employ the army. Let us give him credit for that much if he sticks to his determination.

Gen. Auger, commanding United States troops in New Orleans, has recognized the Nicholls government by turning over to the Nicholls police a Federal soldier charged with murder.

All the cabinet have been confirmed by the Senate and taken the oath. Post Master General Key could not take the iron-clad oath and took a modified one.

Parson Newman, Grant's reverend today, had a special pew set apart last Sunday for Hayes, but he visited another church, to the great disgust of Parson Newman.

Old Simon Cameron has resigned his Senatorship and will endeavor to have the Pennsylvania Legislature fill the vacancy with his son Don Cameron.

Mr. Key has requested the President to appoint a Republican Assistant Post Master General to look after the postal service in the Northern states. He proposes to attend to the southern Department himself. It is understood that he will appoint Democratic postmasters in Democratic communities and Republican postmasters in Republican communities when so desired.

We have been told that an eleventh hour scalawag, who, since His Fraudulence has been seated, constantly washes his hands in invisible soap and solicitudes himself upon his "secrecy," now tells men that if they had not followed the counsels of our "little cross roads, piney woods paper" they might have been in as enviable a position as he. This is about as amusing a sight as one would wish to see on a summer's day. Not the humblest man in the county who followed the dictates of his own honest heart and the advice of our little cross roads & newspaper, would exchange places with the Creature of Fraud who occupies the chair of Washington. Would that men could see themselves as others see them.

The report of Mayor Stevenson in another column, shows the total indebtedness of the town to be \$12,169.67, including bonded debt and judgment debt. The judgment debt has been decreased \$500.00 since April 5th, 1876. The total amount received from all sources since last report is \$1,772.78. The amount disbursed is \$1,520.50. All local indebtedness has been paid. There is a balance due on taxes of over \$700.00, which can be collected and applied to the payment of foreign debts, which will make the total reduction of the debt this fiscal year over \$1,200.00. The debt contracted during the year, exclusive of the salaries of Marshal and Treasurer is \$161.54. This is a clean showing for our city fathers and reflects great credit upon them and the Mayor. They have reduced expenses in various ways. The salary of the Marshal has been reduced \$50 and the railroad tax of \$50 was collected for the first time.

We rather like being called a cross roads piney woods sheet. There is something of freshness and originality about the expression that charms us. We are not proud, and have no desire to be thought a *city* editor. Besides the piney woods are very healthy and generally settled by a frugal honest class of people; while cross roads and even folks of roads may be very respectable places—owing entirely as to who lives at them. Men must call our paper something a great deal worse than that if they wish to hurt our feelings.

It has been our design for some time to notice the excellent school built up at Cross Plains in a short time by Mr. G. B. Russell, and use it with our people's illustration of what can be effected in the way of building up a school when the teacher and people co-operate. If we have been correctly informed, the people of Cross Plains had not been as united on the part of the school as they should have been, just as has been the case in Jacksonville, and consequently their schools were not well attended. Mr. Russell happened to strike all minds favorably and being a splendid organizer, he at once, with the aid of Miss Anna Cleveland, built up a school of 65 pupils with a promise of more as the reputation of the Institution extends. We need not speak of the qualifications of the teachers. The number of pupils sent to them by parents who know them, attest that they are good. The location of the school is also good. Cross Plains is a very healthy place, with good, moral society, and altogether free from the temptations that usually surround boys sent off from home, while board is very cheap indeed. We take great pleasure in presenting the advertisement of this school to our readers this week, and recommend it to any of our people who, for want of school facilities at home, are compelled to send their larger boys off, and yet do not want to send them any great distance.

We sincerely thank those friends throughout the country who have favored us with local gossip this week, and trust they will continue to favor us each week, if they have only one item to mention. Little scraps of information here and there over the country make in the aggregate a good deal of interesting matter. If our friends will assist us we will make the column of county intelligence very interesting. We would rather communicate with you by Thursday, but correspondents may send them the days most convenient to them. If they reach us too late for one paper, they will keep well until the next.

There is a great deal in the food a cow has. We had been feeding a cow on corn meal, pease, cotton seed and fodder with very good results. Some days ago we changed the food so far as to substitute McCroskey's cow food for the corn meal, and the flow of milk was very soon improved, and what was better its richness was increased one-half. A churning that had made one pound of butter before, made one and a half pounds with a change of food. It cost us about \$1.37 per hundred laid down at the depot here.

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(Communicated.)
Bee Feedings.

Messrs. Ennibras—Few things in practical bee keeping are more important than the feeding of bees, yet none have been more grossly mismanaged or neglected. Thousands of feeble colonies starve in the winter or early spring, while often, when an unfavorable summer is followed by a severe winter and late spring many persons lose most of their stocks and abandon bee keeping in disgust. In the Spring the prudent bee keeper will no more neglect to feed his destitute colonies than to provide for his own table. At this season, being stimulated by the returning warmth and being largely engaged in breeding, bees require a liberal supply of food and many populous stocks perish which might have been saved with trifling trouble or expense. When bees first begin to fly in the spring it is well to feed them a little. Even when they have abundant stores, a small addition to their board encourages the production of brood. Great caution, however, should be used to prevent robbing, and as soon as forage about the feeding should be almost exhausted, the bees will fill the hollow given in any other way will not have attached to it the slightest legality, and may be upset by subsequent legal proceedings.

The law was passed, we presume, in order to give the widest publicity to all legal procedures as above indicated that the interests of all parties concerned might thus be the better protected.

Report—Won't the country be satisfied with John Sherman in the treasury? Mr. Biglow—The nomination of Sherman for the treasury means Gen. Sherman for the succession in 1880. It was John's intention and expectation that the general would have been nominated in place of Hayes, but he covered his position a little too deep. They did not sprout till after the Convention at Cincinnati.

Reporter—I don't understand what you mean by planting his potatoes too deep.

Mr. Biglow—It is not necessary that you should at present. I don't suppose Hayes would understand it either. I don't suppose he has any idea that in putting Sherman into the treasury he is putting the purse and the power of practically the same hands and thereby deriding "Returning Birds," which are not fit to be called birds, and are no longer necessary. Under such an arrangement they can be made the serapeot for the sins of the administration and driven into the wilderness, to the infinite edification of those dear old ladies who delight in holding emergency conferences and are always curing the political diseases of the country by sounding mandolins.

The feeling of indignation and disgust among Democrats at the results of the Electoral Board, are naturally somewhat rabid and venomous, and there are those of them who decry that they will never again that "it's of no use," etc.

If such is their determination it is certain that nothing would be more agreeable to their enemies, who are all going to vote again and vote early and often, and some of them not a few times on the same day. It is natural that victims of fraud should be indignant, but they should not vent their wrath upon themselves. Let them follow the example of the Kentucky backwoodsman when his rifle missed fire, and "pick their ribs and try it again." The next election, if the Democrats act new with wisdom and moderation, is likely to make an entire revolution for the better in American politics.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Mr. F. H. HEPPNER.

The Power of the Sherman Family.

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THE NATIONAL INFAMY.

Terrible Arrangement of the Electoral Commission by the Honorable John Young Brown.

Mr. Brown, of Kentucky.—Mr. Speaker, we have nearly reached the end of the swelling scene; part farcical, part tragic. Farcical in that there has been a burlesque upon the truth and justice, tragic in that it has been dangerous to every principle of law, fair dealing and honor that should govern among men.

I was in favor of the bill creating this electoral commission; I indulge now in no childish repinings over the result. I thought we could trust the selected men of the highest court of the foremost government in the world.

Human laws can not put limitation upon fraud; they may punish, but they can not prevent. We trusted these men and they have betrayed our trust. All laws must be administered by human agencies; if you have the corrupt, judge, no matter what your laws may be, you hear a false judgment. Jeffreys would just say "I will give you the result of the coroner's inquest." Bacon, "the wisest and the meanest of mankind," took bribes, yet rendered with one or two exceptions, just judgment. Hale, although refusing to take the civic oath of Cromwell, yet was made one of his judges.

Our judges of the supreme court hold their offices for life, with liberal salaries; are independent of the mutation of politics, each having his personal and political honor to maintain, and I thought that surely there—if the depravity of radicalism was not universal—we could find integrity. My confidence was generous, patriotic, undoubting in these men and in our case submitted. But in this eleventh hour, corruption, which is omnipotent in their exalted positions, had played the part of hauled jockeys, and have done in the face of the world that which hungry mountebanks should scorn.

Such an act,

That blurs the grace and blush of modesty;
And sets a blotter there.

And these successors of John Marshall! To day how must each feel "his title, like a giant's robe, hang loose about him?" Suspicion is whispered that certain judicial commissions bear the dark and damning stain of intrigue and ring jobbery; and that the first judgment of their holders was the price paid for their position. Are we to have days of degeneracy and shame? Read and consider the record of the decisions of the majority of these men; note their shifting tricks, their incusiveness, their evasions; and they are such as would bring the blush to neophytes in learning; such as pugnacious in self-respect and honor would abhor.

In the fable we read that the cat was changed by the fairy into the fine lady; yet at the banquet, upon the appearance of a rat, this fine lady chased it. Apply the story, and you need no suggestion to draw a conclusion from this moral.

You have but a "barren scepter in your grip." Your free garlands entwine around your hatchment. Your party stands to-day surrounded and satirized with unpopularity that the imagination of the house of mankind hereafter must be against it.

Your jugglers have proclaimed your victory, but it is tarnished with shame and accompanied by perjury and every species of fraud. The republican party is in the attitude of

A curse of the empire and the rule.

That from a shelf the precious diamond stole.

And placed in his pocket.

What of the south? The conduct of her men during the last few months has related the elders of years. Their votes and attainments here have been for peace, law, order.

The south has been familiar with misfortune; sorrow and defeat have mingled in her experience. She has drunk the cup of bitterness to the dregs, but thank God is a stranger to dishonor, and most of us from that section stand for the faithful and inflexible execution of the electoral bill. Honor says it, policy says it; without it we drift into confusion. Our escutcheon is unstained. We can better afford to accept disappointment and defeat than by parliamentary shifts and tricks to avoid the orderly execution of the law, which only eighteen delegates of this house and only one in the senate voted.

Something has been said of bargaining with the south. You can not win them over by bribe; they want nothing but justice. I see before me a distinguished and cherished friend from the south, Mr. Lamar, a gentleman of the highest ability and unspotted integrity; honored by his people and worthy of their trust. I speak not by his authority, but at his name has been mentioned in this connection, I say that I am sure he would shrink from such a coalition as his soul would recoil from a cruel wound of dishonor.

The men you could bribe in the south are not worth having. You would lose them when you got them; they would have no following or influence at home. And if they were to join your party, they would find themselves isolated in the land of their birth. Nothing will conciliate the south but justice, and you will so find it. They want no order, no rule. Your largest towns will be thrown away if given to corrupt. These people are your peers, equally before the law; and neither by bribery nor force can you change them from sedition to villainy. In the precious name of their manhood and womanhood I repudiate the intimation with scorn unutterable.

There will be no division in the democracy. Lay not that flatteringunction to your soul. It is a sin to day only among them as to the policy of the north. And now I ask you, the majority men of the republican party, in the name of justice, of peace, of truth, of liberty, of civilization, in the name of all these I ask you to bid. Forbearance has its limits; I say it not in menace, but in sorrow and solemn earnestness.

The munaces must fall from the limbs of our sister southern states. You must call off your dogs. These unfortunate people have been baited and bedogged until the just sentiments of the world in indignation condemn your cruel policy.

Years to be an infliction of the celeb-

ration of a Roman victory with these-
long-suffering states chained to your tri-

umphant car. And the clanking of their

chains and the clangor with your

boastings to liberty and government.

If the fraudulent action of a villainous returning herald of a state is so secret in your eyes that you reason of state rights you will not go behind the certificates of a governor whom you have adjudged a usurper, how dare you longer keep your soldiers there to sustain the three who have been necessary to your disgrace, unless it is by a bargain with successors in villainy?

While you stand up for the inviolability of state rights, while you can not get behind the corrupt return of a board in Iowa who that buckstuffed the vote of

their state from one end of the country to the other for a price, you organize the legislature of that state with your bayonets. While the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Foster] says that "the flag shall float only over states, and not provinces; over freemen and not slaves," your senator from Ohio says this your sentence in the most absurd, during the close of the war, is refusing amnesty, and your president has a pardon for every bribe taker and every whisky thief.

States and provinces—freemen and slaves!

What means this language, but a confession on the part of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Foster], who represents the district of Mr. Hayes, and sovereign commonwealths have been degraded and their citizens denied their rights? Ah! well do you know the crimes you have committed on these states. But I must hurry on, as my ten minutes are nearly gone.

Inconsistency and contradiction mark the whole course of your policy. You have seemed to try to convince us that the cause of the Union is concerned, and the party of whom he wrote, you have given "immortality to the perishable constellation in which it must have reached the respectable age of about 2,500 years."

But if the little bear is not a very fine animal, it is a most useful constellation, for in the time when the Phoenicians were as celebrated merchant seamen as the Venetians afterward became, and as the English speaking nations now are, this star group has been the cynosure of every sailor's regard. In fact, the word "cynosure" was originally a name given either to the whole of this constellation or to a part of it. Cynosure has become quite a poetical expression in our time, but it means literally "the dog's tail."

Admiral Smyth gives some particulars about the two stars in the little bear called the "guardians of the pole."

"Records tell us," he says, "that the 'Castle of knowledge,' nearly three hundred years ago, that navigators had two points in Ursa Major to do call a star, and others do name the Guards, after the Spanish tongue, Richard Eden, in 1584, published his 'Arie of navigation,' and therein gave rules for the 'stars' among which are special directions for the two called the guards, in the mouth of the 'horne,' as the figure was called." (The polestar would mark the small end of the horn.)

"How often," says Hervey, in his "Meditations," "have these stars beamed bright intelligence on the sailor and conducted the keel to its destined haven!"

Josh Billings says he knows people who will not take up argument with you when you tell them what you have done. The page of history will record the eternal verdict against you. Just so surely as a God of justice rules the affairs of men, just so surely will the visitors of truth and justice in time prevail.

Democrats, peace, courage, prudence, moderation: I implore you now to remember the millions whom we represent.

I have stood here for moderation and peace throughout this congress. I except to-day defeat, bitter as it is, rather than dishonor. I bear the ill's name, rather than fly to those I know not of."

When I am asked to give my vote to resist the execution of this law, my answer is, no objective point is given to which we would move that will not bring upon us confusion, anarchy and chaos.

The strength of our position is in its moral grandeur. Let us not impair this.

Let us not take counsel of our passions.

Principle, statesmanship, policy—all these command us to stand by the execution of the law we have made.

We agreed to trust certain men, and they have betrayed us. To rush into revolution would be suicidal; it is madness. Be patient; the people will rebuke the delinquents of which we complain.

The day will soon come.

The authors of mischief will call upon the mountains to fall upon them to hide them and their crimes from the sight of men.

There will be no divided democratic party. Those who so prospers only proclaim what they wish.

Unshaken, unclouded, let us stand for our honor—like Clan Alpine's oak: "The firmer it roots, the ruder the wind blows."

[Loud applause.]

Experiments with the Eucalyptus Globulus.

A late Sacramento paper says: "The

Central and Pacific railroad company have arranged to have 40,000 eucalyptus trees set out along five hundred miles of the right of way of the company. It

should not be understood that that is the

whole number of trees to be set out.

It is but the first installment, and is for

commencing the work. As there are

2,280 feet in a mile, if the trees are

planted twenty feet apart in longitudinal

line and three rods deep in the fifty feet

of way on each side of the track,

it will take nearly \$90,000 trees for the

two hundred miles of valley where they

are to be cultivated.

The object of this plan is to note what effect planting of these trees will have upon the climate. It is the

theory that large trees will increase

the humidity of the atmosphere, and

lessen the liability to drought.

The denuding of hills or their timber

and clearing away of forests has a direct

and the intention is to set out three

thousand of the eucalyptus globulus

on the grounds of the home, which will

make a great forest when the trees shall

be full grown.

The very low price of

these trees makes it feasible.

The Central Pacific railroad company

has stimulated the inquiry among

the scientific world as to the

possibility of a new system of

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It is the intention of the company to

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JACKSONVILLE

REPUBLICAN

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 41.

The Republican

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F. & L. W. GRANT.

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Jacksonville, Ala.

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Attorney at Law,

—AND—

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Have associated in the practice of their
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confided to them, in the counties of the 12th
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May 15, 1875-1.

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All work executed in the most durable
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Charges very moderate.

jay25-1875-1

What Makes a Sea-Shell Sing?

When the sea shell is held up to the
ear there is a peculiar vibratory noise

which children associate with the roar
of the sea, however distant they may be.

It is philosophically investigated
that of a far-off cataract. Now, what
causes it? Every muscle in the body is
always in a state of tension. Some are
more on the stretch than others and
particularly those of the finger. It is
conceded that the vibration of the fibers
of those in the fingers being communicated
to the shell, it propagates and intensifies
them as the hollow body of a
violin does the vibration of its strings,
and thus the acoustic nerve receives the
sonorous expression. Muscles of the leg
below the knee are said to vibrate in the
same way, and if conducted to the ear
produce the same result.—*Boston Watchman*.

The attractions of French women
of French parents, as a rule, consist
of a graceful movement of the body,
small feet and well shaped hands, a
sometimes fascinating expression belong-
ing to irregular features and a facility
for conversation which often makes you
forget they do not belong to the Phy-
sical. They dress better than any other
ladies in the world.

It has been discovered by eastern men
that it costs one hundred and twenty-
five dollars per week to take care of a trot-
ting horse during the season. The horse
may go at 2:20, but the money goes at

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 2084.

DUST AND ASHES.

Between your home and mine,
Oh! love there is a graveyard lying;
And every time you came,
Your steps were o'er the dead and from the dying.

Your face was dark and sad,
Your eyes had shadow in their very laughter.

Yet these steps made me glad and shut my
eyes to rest.

Was coming after.

Your voice had deeper chords

Than the Aeolian harp when night winds blow.

The melancholy music of your words
None but myself may know.

“What’s to be done?” I inquired in
some agitation.

“Capture the fellow,” returned Perrin
cooly, as he examined the look of his re-
volver, and carefully placed on a new
cap. “If I can count on you two, the
thing can be done at once.”

“But I’m not used to this kind of busi-
ness, you see,” said Goodman hesita-
tingly.

“Your part, my friend, will be easy
enough. The thief’s probably at this
moment upstairs. All you will have to
do is to take your stand at the foot of
the stairs, and shoot him if he attempts
to escape by that way. Look here,” he
added more earnestly, “I’ll not mind
giving you five, or ten, or even fifteen
dollars out of my own pocket, if you’ll
only stand by me in this matter. It’s a
thing I’ve been particularly wishing for,
and now that I’ve a chance, I’m bound to
do it. They’re accusing me of hanging
back in the Ryan burglary, and, if I can
show ‘em their mistake, and capture this
fellow without calling in professional as-
sistance, it will be worth to me more than
what I’ll owe you.”

“Well, let it pass. The old church yard lying
between the house and the hope and sign
Of the waste in your heart, and of the eternal dying
Of all sweet hopes in us.

CLOSE YOUR SHUTTERS.

It was between ten and eleven o’clock
on a wet and chilly evening in November,
that I sat alone by my comfortable
library fire. My sister and nieces had
gone to a party, and the servants had re-
tired, the kitchen, being as generally
the case at the south, a building de-
tached from the house.

I had been very busy settling some
household and other accounts, and count-
ing money just collected, to be next day
deposited in bank. Having now com-
pleted this business, I put away my
books and papers, carefully locked the
money in a private drawer of my secre-
tary; then, producing a decanter and little
brass kettle, was presently making
a steaming beverage of sugar, lemon-juice,
water and one or two other
ingredients—a sovereign remedy against
cold. Not that I was as yet affected
with that complaint; but I am a believer
in the adage “an ounce of prevention
is worth a pound of cure.”

I was just falling into a state of luxuri-
ous drowsiness, when a slight noise at
my window aroused me. I listened, and
the sound was repeated. The library, I
may observe, was on the first parlor floor
of the house, and the window was about
eight feet from the pavement.

Rising, I opened the window and saw
two figures standing on the porches of
the adjoining houses, by-the-by, of
beer had been for some time unoccupied.
The dim light of the nearest street-lamp
showed one of these men in full view in
a great coat, whilst from beneath the loose
cloak of the other I caught a gleam of
the belt and buttons of a policeman’s
uniform.

“I want to speak to you,” said the
latter, leaning forward and speaking in a
low voice. “I am officer Perrin of the
Third district. Open the door, but do it
with as little noise as possible.”

I obeyed, and found the two men
standing on the threshold. Officer Perrin,
as I conjectured him, looked not at me,
but beyond me, over my shoulder, into the
farthest recesses of the hall, as though
searching for some one. Then, with a silent
salute, he entered, followed by the other man,
and both tiptoed noiselessly across the
hall, across the hall into the library. But
first, to my surprise, the policeman, on
my turning the key in the door, had
tried the bolt, and, removing the key,
silently held it to me.

In the library Perrin turned to me.

“You are Mr. Sanders, I presume?”

he said in the same low voice as before,
while he carefully shook the rain-drops
from his oil-skin cap.

“Yes.”

“Have you, or has one of the house-
hold, admitted any person at the front-
door within the last quarter of an hour?”

“No; I am alone in the house. No
one has entered but yourselves.”

The two exchanged glances and sign-
ificant nods.

“Then,” resumed Perrin impressively,
“I have to inform you—don’t be startled
or make any exclamation—that there is
probably at this moment a burglar in the
house.”

“A burg—”

He checked me with a motion of his
finger, and at the same time turned his
head in a listless attitude towards the
door of the dining-room, adjoining.

“What room is that?”

I told him. He turned on a full blaze
of gas, went to the door, drawing a pistol
as he did so, listened a moment or two,
then, opening the door wide, gazed
around with keen, searching eyes.

“Is the larder door locked?” And
those closets?”

“We will first look around a little,” said
one of the officers, coolly.

The search revealed some bureau
drawers open, and several jewel-
cases and two watch-tands lying empty
of their contents. Downstairs the plates
had vanished from the dining-room clos-
ets, and the doors of my writing desk
stood open, revealing the secret money-
box and the roll of bank notes
which I had an hour before deposited
in the case.

In a few words as possible I explained
the case.

“The thief has escaped, and—”

“He is after him,” I concluded.

“Hadn’t you better join in the pursuit
of those scoundrels?”

“We will first look around a little,” said
one of the officers, coolly.

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drawers open, and several jewel-
cases and two watch-tands lying empty
of their contents. Downstairs the plates
had vanished from the dining-room clos-
ets, and the doors of my writing desk
stood open, revealing the secret money-
box and the roll of bank notes
which I had an hour before deposited
in the case.

“How on earth could this have been
done?” I exclaimed in bewilderment.

“The secretary was locked when we
went upstairs after the burglar. He
could not have had time to do this work
after his escape, and with Perrin in pur-
suit and Goodman at the foot of the
staircase.”

“I rather think, sir, that your dis-
tinguished friends, Perrin and Goodman,
know more about this matter than you do,” remarked a policeman, grimly.

“I’ll go and hunt ‘em up now, and no doubt
they’ll be promoted for this night’s work
to the state-policeman.”

Slowly the light began to dawn upon
my dazed and bewildered mind. I looked
around, I saw a grin broadening on the
faces of all present, and heard a murmur
in which I could distinguish only the
appalling monomously “sold.”

One month thereafter I had the pleasure
of identifying my friends, Goodman
and the sold-out policeman Perrin
of the Third district, as they were
led from the prisoner’s box, adorned
with iron bracelets, each to serve a

second term in the state-prison. Goodman
nodded patronizingly at me, while his
companion looked me full in the face,
smiled slyly, and winked.

The policeman shrugged his shoulders.

“Not much of an obstacle to this class
of citizens. When you examine that
lock to-morrow you’ll find something
wrong with it.”

“What’s to be done?” I inquired in
some agitation.

“Capture the fellow,” returned Perrin
cooly, as he examined the look of his re-
volver, and carefully placed on a new
cap. “If I can count on you two, the
thing can be done at once.”

“But I’m not used to this kind of busi-
ness, you see,” said Goodman hesita-
tingly.

“Your part, my friend, will be easy
enough. The thief’s probably at this
moment upstairs. All you will have to
do is to take your stand at the foot of
the stairs, and shoot him if he attempts
to escape by that way. Look here,” he
added more earnestly, “I’ll not mind
giving you five, or ten, or even fifteen
dollars out of my own pocket, if you’ll
only stand by me in this matter. It’s a
thing I’ve been particularly wishing for,
and now that I’ve a chance, I’m bound to
do it. They’re accusing me of hanging
back in the Ryan burglary, and, if I can
show ‘em their mistake, and capture this
fellow without calling in professional as-
sistance, it will be worth to me more than
what I’ll owe you.”

“Well, let it pass. The old church yard lying
between the house and the hope and sign
Of the waste in your heart, and of the eternal dying
Of all sweet hopes in us.

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“Well, let it pass. The old church yard lying
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Of all sweet hopes in us.</p

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24th, 1877

To the Press Association of Alabama.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the State Convention of the Press of Alabama, I hereby announce that the next meeting will convene in the city of Mobile, on Thursday the 3rd day of May next.

The transportation arrangements will be hereafter announced. All members of the Association are earnestly requested to attend.

J. F. GRANT, President.
D. W. McVEY, Secretary.

Hays is about to evade his part of the contract for the safe delivery of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana to the Democrats, by resort to a grand compromise, investigating commission hunkering. Meantime Packard is busily engaged in organizing his negro militia, and affairs in Louisiana are in a critical condition. The white people of that State will hardly submit to the rule of Packard without a struggle, and they ought not to.

Three weeks ago the REPUBLICAN completed the forty-first year of its age, and is now fairly launched on its forty-second, with a fair prospect of a long lease of life yet before it. During this long lapse of time it has never been suspended with the exception of five or six weeks directly after the close of the war, when the country was absolutely without postal facilities of any kind. It was one of the few papers in the South that was issued regularly all through the war. It was founded as a Democratic paper, and has continued true to the party through all changes from that day to the present, and will continue faithful to its party principles as long as it continues under its present management. Its Senior Editor, J. F. Grant, was the founder of it, and his connection with it has been unbroken.

The new Code of Alabama will be ready by the first of October.

It will be seen from or correspondence from Dec 14, that Capt. Ross has resigned the office of County School Superintendent. We do not know his reason. He was but recently appointed and was giving general satisfaction.

Spencer in his speech against the admission of Morgan stated broadly that the negro could be sued in Alabama, but that he could not sue, that there were no free public schools in the State and about three columns more of just such lies.

A meeting of the stockholders of Calhoun college was held at the court House on last Monday. Maj. B. F. W. was made chairman, and Capt. Wm. M. Isaacs Secretary. It was ascertained that almost all the paid up stock was represented. A resolution was offered by Gen. Forney adopted authorizing Hon. J. H. Caldwell, C. B. Donahue and J. F. Grant to sell the College building and grounds to the County Grange, or such person or body corporate as would pay off the indebtedness of the college amounting to about \$3,000. A proposition to elect a new board of trustees was not acted upon.

The Commissioners went to Alexandria on Thursday to confer with the County Grange, but up to the time we go to press we have not learned the result of the conference.

It is always painful for us to have to announce the death of any member of our community; but it is especially so when we have to record that of an esteemed citizen, such as Henry Fitz, who breathed his last at the home of his father-in-law, Lawson Carpenter, in this county. Mr. Fitz had the confidence and esteem of the people of this county to a great extent as any man within its borders. He was twice elected Tax Assessor of the county, which office he resigned a short time before his death. He was a just, enterprising and honorable man, a true friend, an affectionate husband, an indulgent father and a consistent Christian. His death is a great loss to our community.

The appropriation granted by Congress for the improvement of the Coosa river will soon be available, at least so says Dr. Felton a Georgia member of Congress who went to see Hayes just before he left Washington, soon after the adjournment of that body. This appropriation was secured by the persistent efforts of the representatives from this District, supplement by that of the North Georgia members. It will be remembered that Hon. J. H. Caldwell introduced a bill providing for the improvement of the Coosa river, about the middle of last January, which was intended to carry out the plan of improvement initiated by him in the 43 Congress. Though the bill failed because of the engrossment of the time of Congress, on presidential complications, an appropriation amounting to \$30,000 was secured.

The Tennessee Supreme Court has decided the dog law unconstitutional and parties in that state who paid the tax last year are now wanting it back.

The curse of a little place like Jacksonville is too much tattling. Every story to one's detriment is passed with telegraphic speed from mouth to mouth and by the time it gets around town is so exaggerated that its originator would hardly recognize it, and the victim has to suffer grievously in reputation for what may have been a very slight fault, through the talk of friends who really wish him or her no ill. Reader are you a tattler. If so resolve from this good day to cease the habit, seal your lips as to the faults of others and henceforth practice the golden rule.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—A man entered the National Bank, stepping on a box which he had carried in, reached over the counter, grabbed \$30,000 and escaped.

The Relative Strength of Parties.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Hayes, the candidate of the Republican party, occupies the White House as President of the United States, the Democratic party is numerically much stronger than the Republican party, and recently elected Mr. Tilden by over a quarter of a million majority. The Baltimore Sun, discussing the status of the two parties, says:

"Of the thirty-eight States comprising the Union, twenty-one have at this time Democratic State governments, and although three of those—California, Nevada and Oregon—cast their electoral votes for Hayes, the majorities in several of the recognized Republican States

are so small that they may be said to be almost equally divided between the two great parties. Even in Ohio, Mr. Hayes' own State, a change of 8,500 votes would have given the election to the Democrats, while 1,500 votes in New Hampshire, 500 in California, 500 in Oregon, 2,500 in Rhode Island, and 500 in Nevada, would have effected a like result in those States.

Indeed, so narrow was the margin at the last election between the Republicans and the Democrats in States claimed and held by the former that a change of 8,670 votes, in a poll of 1,154,074 votes, would have given forty-nine additional electoral votes for Tilden. Even in the New England States the Republican majority in a vote of near 700,000 was less than \$7,000; in the Western States, in a vote of 2,000,000, but 182,000, and in the mountain and Pacific States but 5,785. The actual Democratic majority on the popular vote, and accepting the the Louisiana Returning Board count for that State, was 250,970, and the actual net Democratic gain in nineteen States was 969,456. It is well to remember these things."

Look on the Bright Side.

We have in Alabama Democratic Government—our State is, financially, in a sound condition—our farmers are industrious and well skilled in the cultivation of the soil—and we can see no reason why an era of business activity should not set in, which will result in the comfort, prosperity and happiness of our whole people. When we consider the advantages of health, soil and climate, the three leading necessities for the production of wealth and happiness, no State in the Union is more richly endowed than Alabama.

In our opinion, there is but one thing lacking on the part of our people in the pursuit of a prosperous future. That one thing needful is—"Economy." Our farmers work hard and make good crops, but at the end of the year the advancing merchant swamps all that is made, and then, like Oliver Twist, still cries for "more." The truth is, all classes of our people live ahead of their means, simply because they have never yet learned to give up antebellum customs.

In preparing a farmland that will run eight gallons of oil, mix five bushels of sand among the pieces of pine.

Burn the kins in the usual manner.

The two substances combine readily and the product will be found very useful, not only for fueling hog-chokers, but

for "greasing" wagons.

When a hot explosive symphony of chœra, give it corn mixed with tar, powder in the above described manner.

In case the attack is so severe that the hog refuses to eat, make a solution of the tar and drench his hogship.

Mr. Watts informs us that he has not lost a single hog under this treatment,

and at his suggestion, others have tried it, and found it successful.

Dr. J. W. Starr of Georgia has located at Dearmanville.

The Grangers of Dearmanville have their new hall almost completed.

They will have a playing match on Saturday before the 2nd Sabbath in April.

Mr. John Henderson, of Sulphur

springs has constructed a very neat dwelling at Middleton, and intends to move into it in the summer.

Mr. Joe M. Cook is the efficient superintendant of an interesting substation school at Mount Zion.

A young Mr. Robinson of Kentucky has been very sick at the residence of Isaac G. Morris,

of the original article is made by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

Forney's Press, Jan. 25, 1868.

A Malarious Month.

March, that gives us a new President, is also the malarious month of many harrasing disorders. Entangled in its nets are the sorts of coughs, colds, and of all alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague.

The only way to avoid these "little unpleasant antecedents," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to do it with this repellent power is to tone it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If a man were credibly informed that a man was waiting at the next corner, he would double turn in his tracks and take a safer route for his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be avoided. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores fit in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand Hostetter's Bitters. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be easy to find a grocer without sugar or the store of an apothecary without this popular remedy.

These celebrated Stomach Bitters have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for their remarkable cures as any other medicine extant.

It is a fact that the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines, but why should this prevent you resorting to an article which has such a record of testimony to support it as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, why should you distrust it? It is the only preparation of the sort that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthily recommended of the medical profession. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste, agreeable to the effects, and altogether valuable as a tonic or remedy for digestion.

It Pays.

A reliable newspaper paragraph is passing around to the effect, that a few years ago a comparative stranger sat down in Athens, Ohio, for the purpose of selling goods. His means being limited, he had to begin on a small scale; but his head was level, and straight way he began advertising. Every year since, he has been paying the local paper from \$500 to \$700 for the use of its columns to spread his business, and now he has one of the largest retail trades in Southern Ohio. The moral need not be pointed out to intelligent business men.

Gadsden Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—A man entered the National Bank, stepping on a box which he had carried in, reached over the counter, grabbed \$30,000 and escaped.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Cabinet decided to send a Commission to Louisiana. It is apprehended that the Coroner (?) will be the most important witness.

Tribute of Respect.

ZOAHATCHIE LODGE F. A. M. No. 47 At a call communication the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, In the sad and mysterious providence of an all-wise Creator, we are called to mourn the sudden and untimely death of our highly esteemed brother, D. D. Wilson, who departed this life on the 26th of April, and was called from labor to refreshment in that Celestial Lodge above,

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Wilson this community has lost one of its best citizens, the church a devoted member, and the Masonic fraternity one of its brightest jewels, who by his social qualities and amiable ways endeared himself to all who knew him.

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the mandate of Him who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind:

Resolved, That the sympathy of this lodge is hereby extended to the heart-stricken wife and bereaved family in this their day of trial and affliction.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a blank page of our minutes be inscribed to the memory of our deceased brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished his wife and also the Jacksonville Republican and Cherokee Advertiser for publication.

W. R. JONES,
A. F. TOWNS,
H. W. CLOVER,

COUNTY NEWS.

(From the Oxford Tribune.)

Mrs. Cabot of Wetumpka has removed to this place for the purpose of educating her children at Oxford College. She now occupies the residence on the College grounds.

Mr. C. C. Hudson has sold his farm to Mr. C. C. Hudson, and purposes going to Texas this spring.

Mosses, Porter and Sanderson of Dallas county, who for several weeks have been under treatment of Dr. S. C. Williams, of this place, for cancer, left for their homes this morning. The treatment has been so rapid and effectual that they have strong hopes of recovery.

These two have been successful in nearly every instance.

MARSH—At the residence of the bride's parents, March 7th by Rev. G. Roberts, Mr. S. T. Couch and Miss M. J. Massey.

A party of our citizens went out in the mountains last week, and killed three deer.

A couple of like-worm gentlemen from Columbus, Ga., were in town yesterday, prospecting for a business location.

We learned yesterday that a lady at Stone Hill Copper Mines was accidentally shot by a pistol shot, the bullet taking effect in her head. It seems that she and her brother were carelessly handling a pistol when it was discharged. We did not learn her name.

Mr. John Watts of Clay county has recovered a remedy which he assures us will cure cholera in dogs. We remedy our preparation of far and easterly seed oil, which may be obtained in the following manner:

In preparing a farmland that will run eight gallons of oil mix five bushels of sand among the pieces of pine.

Burn the kins in the usual manner.

The two substances combine readily and the product will be found very useful, not only for fueling hog-chokers, but

for "greasing" wagons.

When a hot explosive symphony of chœra, give it corn mixed with tar, powder in the above described manner.

In case the attack is so severe that the hog refuses to eat, make a solution of the tar and drench his hogship.

Mr. Watts informs us that he has not lost a single hog under this treatment,

and at his suggestion, others have tried it, and found it successful.

See 5. Be it further enacted, That if the publication is made in a newspaper published of record, the same shall be made by giving at least one insertion in each successive week before the sale, or in each successive issue of the newspaper, if it is a weekly newspaper.

See 6. Be it further enacted, That the editor, publisher or manager of any newspaper in this State, which contains an advertisement required by law, shall send to the officer ordering such advertisement, or to the person making the same, if not ordered by an officer, a copy of each issue of the newspaper containing such advertisement, and the newspaper containing such advertisement shall be prima facie evidence of the publication of the notice.

See 7. Be it further enacted, That if the publication is made by an officer, or by a newspaper published of record, the same shall be allowed to charge more than one dollar per square for the first insertion, nor more than fifty cents a square for each subsequent insertion, any advertisement which may be made in accordance with the preceding sections of this act.

See 8. Be it further enacted, That if the publication is made by an officer, or by a newspaper published of record, the same shall be allowed to charge more than one dollar per square for the first insertion, nor more than fifty cents a square for each subsequent insertion, any advertisement which may be made in accordance with the preceding sections of this act.

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See 20. Be it further enacted,

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The name of J. A. Nicholson was accidentally left out of the list of Grand jurors as published last week.

Jos. Borden announces this week as a candidate for tax collector.

Mr. Jno. M. Wyly lost a valuable cow a few days ago, it is supposed from eating ivy, which should be a warning to other owners of valuable cows.

A calcium-stereopticon Showman performed here one night last week and did not clear expenses. Such small shows as well give Jacksonville a wide birth, as people never visit them.

The approaching city election is creating no excitement. So far the indications are that the ticket nominated through the Republican will have a walk over the track.

Most of our lawyers have been in Cleburne attending court this week.

Quite number of people were from this place last Sunday to Aniston to hear Bishop Quintard preach.

We return thanks to Hon Jno. T. Morgan for a copy of the Report of the Committee to investigate the elections of 1874-5 in Alabama, accompanying testimony.

We present yet other points in the column this week in our column of community intelligence. We trust soon to have information each week from every nook and corner of the county.

Our efficient sheriff who always discharges his duty to the entire satisfaction of the people of the county, has captured Woodliff one of the two prisoners who, by the assistance of outside parties effected an escape some time since. Pike charged with attempt to murder Bagley near Dodds ferry, is still at large.

Wood is selling at one dollar for a two-horse load.

Sweet Cider just received at Maddox & Privett's. Call and try it.

The chickens all over town and in many parts of the country are dying with cholera. Everybody has a different remedy for it.

Quite a party went out from here fishing on Tuesday, but met with no luck. Fish do not bite well in the light of the moon.

The heavy frost of last Saturday night did not kill the fruit in this place and many parts of the country, but in some localities the reverse is the case.

During Court week Mr. D. F. Slade, of Oxford, will exhibit samples of gentlemen's goods in Jacksonville and take orders for ready made clothing for a large Philadelphia establishment, low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed both in fit and quality of goods.

He will also sell the Wilson Sewing Machine for \$20 less than any other standard machine in the market.

The Colored Hook and Ladder company had a supper in the court house Friday night of last week for the purpose of raising funds to better equip the company. The ladies of the town contributed generously cake & other things to help them out. Late at night some of the guests spoiled the fun and disturbed people living near the square by taking on too much benzine.

They realized about \$25, we understand.

Last week Geo. W. Wilson shot and wounded a curlew and captured it. He now has it caged and intends to make a pet of it. It is a sea fowl and was undoubtedly driven to this latitude by the late storms.

Five men are now confined in the county jail. Three white men and two negroes. The white men are respectively charged with attempt to murder, grand larceny, and "using obscene language before ladies." The negroes are charged one with arson, the other with intent to rape.

Mr. R. D. Williams has been quite sick for a week, from a bilious attack, but is getting better.

Fifty cents reward offered for a small sealed box, with seal unbroken, dropped between the express office and Francis' corner.

MADDUX & PRIVETT have a fine BERKSHIRE sow and six pigs, weighing 45 lbs each, for sale or exchange for country produce.

Choice Seed Corn.

No fact in relation to agricultural advancement, has been more thoroughly demonstrated of late years, than the importance and advantage of good seed.

Mr. WILLIE W. STEVENSON, living two miles south of this place, has left at our office specimens of the finest corn we have seen grown in this country. He has been for years perfecting it, and found his crop increasing, both in quality and quantity, all the time. He now offers a portion of his corn for sale at moderate price, in order that his neighbors may share in the advantages he has gained.

MARSHALL P. O.—Grave yard working at Union church on Saturday before the fifth Sunday in April—editors respectfully invited.

Precaching on Sunday by Mr. Stevenson of Oxford.

Messrs. Carroll & Arnold have put up one of their tall-stones for Mrs. B. F. this week. There has been one put up by J. Draper of marble, that excelled anything in that line that I have seen.

The wheat crop is very backward for the season. Corn planting is moving on very smoothly.

SALELY.

COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

CROSS PLAINS.—After looking over the last issue of your valuable paper and noting the growth of the list of candidates for office, I am in doubt as to whether you will have any room for "local" this week, without enlarging your columns; that is, if these self-sacrificing patriots continue to come out "at the request of many friends." But, in truth, office seeking is fast growing into a public evil in our country.

Our pleasant little town is improving in many respects. Some new dwellings, store-houses and other improvements are going up; all of which are substantial, and add to the appearance of the place.

Improvements are going on in Gipsonville, such as clearing up lands, trimming new groves, piling in yards and building new houses.

Some parties here speak of going west as soon as they can get ready.

I would advise farmers to plant large crops of pindars, grass-nuts and potatoes.

One acre in potatoes and two in goober will realize the farmer more money than the same amount of land in anything else, and they are the best food for hog the farmer can raise.

We have preaching twice a month—Sabbath school every Sabbath and a debating society every Saturday night.

Our literary school has suspended in consequence of the illness of the teacher.

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LADIGA.—The pneumonia has been raging in this immediate neighborhood for the past two weeks. I hear of but few new cases. I could count tea cases in less than one mile of me, all taken in a day or two of each other. All are thought to be doing very well now, except two or three that are still considered dangerous.

Maddox & Privett will give you groceries or anything they sell for your clean cotton rags.

Large stock fresh garden seed at Reel Store at 5 cents per paper.

MADDOX & PRIVETT.

Just arrived at the RED STORE

a fine lot of Eastern Seed IRISH

POTATOES—Also a lot of choice

TENNESSEE FLOUR.

MADDOX & PRIVETT are

selling Choice Brown Sugar 8 lbs.

for one dollar.

Those PEAR GRITS & HOMINY

AT Maddox & Privett's 20

lbs. for one dollar are perfectly

splendid with gravy.

FULL weight 1 lb. plugs TOBACCO

At the Red Store for 15 cents each.

La Estrella Figa is the brand of

the finest little cigar in town & for

sale at the Red Store.

Don't leave town until you examine those new SIDE SADDLES

just completed by our experienced

Saddler, Mr. D. J. Privett, and for

sale at the Red Store.

LIVERPOOL SALT at Mad-

dox & Privett's at \$2.00 per sack.

Early County Ga. FACTORY

YARN for sale at the Red Store.

Many of our customers have tried

it and pronounce it No. 1.

ELKAN LAND DEEDS

AND

Deeds of Trust,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WINTER NOTES, neatly and correctly painted, for sale at this Office at one dollar per hundred.

CROP LIEN BLANKS

Constantly on hand at this office, as well as all Magistrates' Banks.

TE-CUERS MONTHLY REPORTS

Six month's supply at this office for 25c.

Buff Cochon ears at \$1.50 per dozen.

Apply to MACON STEVENSON

Jacksonville, Al.

INGEMISCO.

We do sincerely believe that Alex-

andria valley has no superior in the

way of young ladies, and in order not to

be considered partial, will, by way of

parenthesis, include the married ladies.

On the 16th inst. Dr. Saul Hender-

son united by marriage the daughters

of Dr. Rhodes, of Talladega, and Miss

Mattie Allen of this place. May Miss

Mattie's road through life be one of

continued sunshine and happiness, as is the

wish of a friend.

Mr. Jake Green has sold his dwelling

house and lot to Mr. John M. Crook.

Mr. R. Bowling has been summoned

to attend the U. S. Dist. Court at Hunts-

ville as a grand juror.

Mr. H. W. Harvey has just returned

from a visit to South Carolina.

We were under the impression that

very little western meat would be sold in

our market this year, but the quantities

we see going from the stores of Crook

Bros. and Fayette Green prove that we

were mistaken. One party in Alabam-

a has sold over eighty head of gow-

ns this season. How nice and conve-

nient it is for our farmers to have these wes-

tern folks raise their meat and bread

and those eastern folks make their ma-

ture for them, and then it gives the na-

tion roads a job too. Farmers busy pre-

paring to do something.

"Sandust" has gone to see his sweet-

heart.

NANCES CREEK—Robt. Cox, a young

man living near Cross Plains, got an arm

broke last Saturday.

Our planters thus far have purchased

very liberally of A. J. Bale's guano,

made in Rose, Ga.

Our friend, J. M. Andrews, has pur-

chased a fine blooded, large, young bull,

the size of which is said to have cost

\$400. This means stock enterprise.

We anticipate that before the 6th of

August we shall be bailed with many

friendly greetings of "how do you do,"

with shakings of hands up to the elbows.

GEORGE.

CORN GROVE.—John Reeves accidentally

shot himself in the hand a few days ago.

The wife of John M. Hendon, Esq.,

died last week.

W. F. Jordan speaks of becoming a

candidate for tax collector.

The wife of Rev. R. G. Ragan is suf-

fering with rheumatism.

Farming operations are in backward

state on account of so much wet weather.

We hope to hear from other parts of

the county every week through

The Palmy Days of the Drama. Celia Logan in the New York Dispatch: Sol Smith, the founder of the brilliant theatrical family of that name, lived in my father's house in Cincinnati one whole summer.

Oh! those terrible long summers, how they were drearied! Salaries during the winter barely sufficed for the current expenses, and it was almost impossible to put by anything "for a rainy day," consequently the summer was one continued night with the weather at its dullest. The officer acknowledged that he didn't own his home, no "job" nothing, whereby an actor might look forward to earning a few dollars even in the dullest time; no shop companies going out for the fourth, or playing a few nights here and there in the cooler country towns; but when the regular season was over the actor had to subsist until the following fall without earning a penny by his profession. Sol Smith was a kindly man, with a great deal of grim humor and a brave endurance of the hardest fate. So tall was he that when he tested me up in his arms I used to think that he would throw me into the skies. To my English imagination he seemed a many miles away, but the summer had made all his bones. His pantaloons were of some soft woolen material, of light color, which caused them to soil easily; and as he was a very clean, particular man, the pants needed frequent washing so he used to lie in bed while they were rubbed out in soapsuds.

It seemed to me such a strange thing, that Mr. Smith would liebed the whole, long, lovely summer's day on the plan of sickness, while at the same time my father would sit by his bedside, and they would crack jokes together and laugh till they both cried. And such an omnivorous appetite! He would rise up in the middle of a sleep, and with the suspicion of a smile lifting over his lips he would say:

"Bring me another plate of asparagus, sissy; poor Sol's sick."

It was singular, too, that the date of his recovery was invariably coincident with that of the delivery of his pantaloons, washed, dried and ironed. Each time he would unfold them he would exclaim with a sigh, "At least another inch gone this time."

"I shall save them, Mrs. Logan," he would say, "for a pair of knee-breeches."

Aristocratic Bovines.

That death of a cow in England should be deemed of sufficient importance on this side of the Atlantic for the news to be sent by telegraph at considerable expense is a very suggestive fact. Lord Bective paid \$50,000 for this cow and the famous New York Mill sale in 1873 Col. McLean paid \$30,000 for a \$30,000 for another Duchess cow from a herd, taking her off the hands of an Englishman who had bid \$20,000 for her. In the loss of these two cows there was lost in purchase money \$65,000. During the last two thousand years it has been found difficult to sustain royal and aristocratic families in Europe with a liberal infusion of plebian blood from time to time, of a more healthy and vigorous character. High living in man and beast invites all those parasites whose presence and doings in the flesh and all organs from the brain to the kidneys constitute hereditary disease. Hereditary sin and hereditary maladies seem together to generalize to generation after generation.

As a scientific fact, there is no essential difference between sin and heresy. Both are contagious and hereditary. Both are evil, vital in their nature and curable or better preventable.

Solomon had the central thought of a great truth when he told his people: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." This is the way we train foals, calves, lambs, pigs and pups, as well as children. But how shall we deal with vicious instincts and inherited defects, such as scrofula, murrain and leprosy? This opens the way for profound research. Indefinite afflictions and misery lost by the inheritance of death, dogs, cattle, sheep, horses and other stock. We can not well avoid the discussion of the question of hereditary blood, both sound and unsound, if we would. We see enterprising farmers propagating, at large expense, disordered animal life. This is to be regretted, but not more than the constant propagation of human maladies in all cities. Our own race is degenerated by the same errors that render short horned, short lived and a waste for the investment of money.

Knights of the Garter.

Prince William, of Prussia, has received the highest honor which it is in the power of the queen of conquer or a foreign prince—an honor, too, which is sometimes coveted in vain by reigning sovereigns. Galitz mentions how King Louis Philippe was to receive the garter, which he only did upon his visit to England in 1855, when he had already been fourteen years upon the throne of July. He is said to have expressed the feeling that now at length he could no longer be a mere king of the baronies, but was formally received into the brotherhood of monarchs upon equal terms. King Louis III, was equally pleased when, in 1865—ten years later—when the "coup de état" he was invested with the blue ribbon by her majesty in person. On the other hand, we find Lord Palmerston (in Lord Dalling's life) writing to his brother, Sir William Temple, and telling him that "Bermudez has been flying a kite for the Garter," adding that his "Swiss" majesty was not to get it. At the present moment a decided majority of the kings are entitled to wear this highly prized decoration, but the kings of Spain and Sweden are as yet left out in the cold. The only foreign princes, not actually reigning sovereigns, who are knighted of the Garter are the crown prince of Germany and his son, prince Louis of Hesse and prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The rest of these are heirs to crowns. The Duke of Cumberland has worn a crown, and is moreover, a lineal descendant of George II., and by a statute passed on the 17th of January, 1805, the order is to consist of the sovereign and twenty-five knights companions, together with such lineal descendants of King George II., as may be elected, always excepting the prince of Wales, who is a co-existent part of the original institution. Special statutes are passed for the admission of foreign sovereigns or princes as Extra Knights.—*Post Mortem.*

PUBLISHED that which is needful, &c. &c. McLean's Strengthener, the Great Purifier, a life-saving remedy, imparts health and strength to the system, purifies and enriches the blood. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Austrian army is gradually to exchange its well known white uniform for blue. Half of the infantry will receive blue tunics this year, and the rest of the troops will receive them in 1878.

That Detroit Police Court.

John Scifield could remember of drinking nineteen glasses of lager, a glass of whisky and another of punch, but yet he thought his case didn't come under the head of drunkenness. He had stretched out in the middle of Woodward Avenue for a short nap, and was trying to fit his back to a hole in the pavement when a policeman came along and suggested that he was in a position that became him.

"Do you own this town?" inquired John, through the darkness.

The officer acknowledged that he didn't own it, but insisted that the prisoner get up. Prisoner insisted that he wouldn't. Fight. True merit always wins. Prisoner taken down a peg or two. Also taken to the station.

"Are you prepared to meet your doom?" inquired the court, as he looked down upon the man from Indiana.

"Judge, don't lay up no grudge on me," said the man. "I'm a fool who has had a heap of trouble. I've married four different times, and I've just run away from my fourth wife. I've had three good horses of the best, lost two cows by poison, and everybody and everything seems to be down on me."

"Well, I don't see how it helped your case to get drunk," observed His Honor.

"It didn't help it any—of course it didn't, but I felt mean and low spirited, and I kinda drifted into it. I ain't about gone up, Judge. I've got palpitation of the heart, rheumatism, fever and ager and lame backs and I want to get out of the country and peacefully and quietly expire."

"You do, eh?"

"Yes, I do. I'll leave town and die under some bunting tree by the wayside, and I don't ask for any graveside or obituary notice in the papers. I'm a dead man, and I want rest."

"I'll let you go," said the court, after considering the case. "Take one of the highways leading to the interior and make tracks. If you should be picked up in town within the next two weeks, you'd put where the price of strawberries wouldn't cause you a single anxious thought."

"Judge, I believe you. You don't look like a man who says one thing and means another. There is a resemblance between you and an uncle of mine, and—"

"Don't wait here one second longer," interrupted the court, and John hurried out.

When Mr. Gardner was walked out it was discovered that he was a real nice, fat man, with feet a trifle smaller than Elijah's, and a bald head.

"Jess, so, judge," he remarked, as he came to a halt. "I own up that I was overcome for the time being, but then it was the first time in seven years, and you can afford to let me off."

"You ought to be ashamed to go staggering around when all Detroit is excited over the temperance cause," said the court.

"Jess, so, judge—I feel as if I could sink down through the floor. This will be a great and lasting lesson to me."

"The officer says you were very noisy,"

"Jess, so, judge—don't doubt his word!

"You ought to set a better example, Mr. Gardner."

"Jess, so, I feel that I had, judge, and I will, to commence this very hour to set a good example."

"You can't keep sober after that, do you?"

"I know I can. I'll do it. I'll have to drink thirty gallons of ice water per day."

"I will, judge. Good-bye—Jess so."

And his honor remarked to the audience that it was always better to be kind and gentle with a bold-headed man.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Sizing Cotton Cloth.

The process of sizing cloth—resorted to by manufacturers, in appearance or increasing its weight, or bulk—has lately been thoroughly discussed in the technical journals, especially in relation to the midwest which it occasions.

It appears that among the English manufacturers there are various kinds of mixtures, as well as modes of mixing, in use for sizing. One of those given as a type is the following: Flour—that manufactured from Egyptian wheat usually taken—is placed in a large trough, water is added, and the mass allowed to ferment for weeks, large quantities of free acid being thus produced. This fermented flour is boiled in water with one part of common salt, and then a soap, and various other ingredients are added with water in another trough, both masses are then mixed together and diluted with sufficient water to bring it to a certain specific gravity, and the warts are then passed through the mixture, dried, and subsequently woven with the web.

Now, the result of this is, that when goods thus treated are put in a damp place, the cloth absorbs a certain amount of moisture, and, containing as it does a large proportion of free acids, all the conditions necessary for the speedy production of mildew are fulfilled. It is evident experiments and observations show that the presence of free acids acts most rapidly and certainly in producing cottony mold growth, but that when the acid is neutralized with alkali, or other alkali, or the size washed thoroughly to free it completely from acid, mildew grows with much difficulty, even when a large amount of moisture is present. Some interesting investigations by French chemists on this subject show similar conclusions.

Banquet Slighted.

Philadelphia Times: The editors and reporters of the Brooklyn Argus were treated to the funeral baked meats the other day at such short notice that they had no appetite. Mr. Barnes, proprietor of the Argus, who is quite as well known as "S. T. 1860-X," has the same sort of care for the paper, and being weary of seeing a wretched committee of the sinking fund, and the Union, which thanks to liberal site parsonage, has begun to pay. He gave the staff no notice, but invited them over to lunch on Saturday afternoon, and asked his managing editor to take the chair. Mr. Maverick did so reluctantly, saying that the staff could not feel that they had been fairly used in having no notice of a change that must affect them so seriously. Mr. Barnes, without responding, called the waiter to bring the wine, but while the champagne was yet sparkling, the editor and reporters arose from their seats, pleading other engagements, and went out, leaving Mr. Barnes at the table with a dozen glasses standing before him, and probably making a great noise, but the waiter who was in the interim make a confession of all the evil deeds they had ever done.

The Future of the Telephone.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Sun gives the following account of an interview with Mr. Watson, of the telephone fame:

"I haven't the slightest doubt," Mr. Watson said to-day, "that in a few months things will be so that a man can make a lecture here in Boston and be heard by an audience in any part of the country."

"Do you expect that the telephone will entirely supersede the present system of telegraphing?" I asked.

"Yes, we expect it will, eventually. A company is now forming for the purpose of manufacturing and introducing the instrument. In time it can't fail to replace the old dot and line alphabet system entirely. We expect, at first, it will be used mostly on private lines and for city business. It will probably take the place of the present district telephone companies and the like, as will be especially convenient for that class of business."

"Won't the receiving operators have to learn short hand?"

"Yes, I suppose they will. In our experiments we have generally paused after saying a sentence so that the receiver had time to write out in long hand."

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Jacksonville

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 41.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 2085.

The Republican

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J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Attorney at Law,

—AND—

SOLICITOR IN CHANCE RY,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, Etowah and Talladega.

With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.

Trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who will be disposed to him.

Those who want legal advice without further expense can consult him at any time for a reasonable fee; and there-fore often avoid a lawsuit, with its train of trouble, expenses and other evil arising therefrom. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

W. M. HAMES. J. M. CALDWELL.

HAMES & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

May 15, 1875-15.

G. C. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN.

ELLIS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Have a specialty in the practice of their profession and will attend all business referred to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

May 15, 1875-15.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

Surgeon Dentist,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

Charges very moderate.

May 15, 1875-15.

Bijou Heron's Past and Future.

When complimented upon a performance, Madam Heron would say, "according to Bijou: 'All she is fit for greatest greatness in the world. We will see her again, that will be when I am older out.' Indeed her affection for her child amounted to a passion—she lived it for her, for her. A few months ago, in a fit of eccentricity, she conceived the idea that some one was trying to separate them. Instantly she moved from her lodgings and sought apartments in an obscure part of the city, remaining concealed there for several weeks, while her friends were seeking in vain to discover her whereabouts. Bijou Heron is now fifteen years old; she is slight, graceful, and good-looking, but with an apparently old and worn-out air and manner. This is due, no doubt, largely to the life of constant exertion and anxiety that she has led with her mother. She is really more woman than most women twice her age. Her friends and those of her mother are anxious that she shall now retire from the stage for a time and seek the training and recreation of other girls of her age, which she has hitherto lacked, either in a school or with a family. It is not improbable that this will be done, and if it is, Miss Bijou is, in the opinion of those who are competent to judge, destined to great success as an actress. The means to enable her to pursue the course suggested are likely to be raised either by a benefit performance or by subscriptions from professional friends of Miss Heron, many of whom are indebted to her for past kindnesses.—*New York World.*

The vital statistics of Vermont show that during the last ten years six women have been killed by tipping over rock-hard while rocking in "the dear old chair."

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Baby at School.

By MARY A. TIMPON.

The baby has gone to school, ah me! What will the mother do?

With a pail and a button, or pin,

Or a little shoe?

How can we keep herself busy day by day,

With her little "hindring thing?"

The boys' faces brightened.

He of the darin'-needle was the next moment

clattering down the stairs yelling with delight, the pot clapped tight against the fluttering rags of his jacket.

And turns with a kick that is half relief,

And half, a something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future more.

When the children, one by one,

Will go to school, out into the world

To settle with the world?

And not even the baby be left to cheer

The desolate hours of the future year?

She picks up the garments here and there,

Thinking of the hours of leisure hours;

And then she sees

If nothing were displaced,

The house was always still as this,

How could she bear its loneliness?

But mother has no time to dream

Of peaceful naps, or joys;

She has no time to dream,

Home hungry girls and boys,

So casting useless fears away,

She bows cheerfully away. —*Rural Home.*

The Little Rose.

Standing, sitting and kneeling, five night-gowned figures were gathered about a flower pot in the middle of the floor, out of which grew a tall rose tree, bearing one beautiful blush rose. The rose smiled down graciously on the upturned faces and outstretched hands of the little flower worshippers.

"O—o—oh!" sighed golden-haired Lillian, "prays the man in the moon might have brought it to us last night."

"Ho, how much you know!" whistled curly-headed Bob.

"Isn't it lovely?" piped disheveled Sue, with clasped hands and adoring eyes.

"Lovely," said all the five.

"I'm going to carry it to show mamma," said Sue.

A moment after, the rose tree, waving like a banner at their head, a night-gowned procession wound up the stairs and through the halls. Bob, the cat, bringing up the rear, his tinkling silver bell ringing triumphantly from his collar.

The sweet-faced rose looked in a moment at mamma at her toilet, then the little white-robbed throng, well pleased at mamma's delight, bore it down at a flight of stairs to old Aunt Doxey, who laid down her spectacles on the Bible she was reading, and blessed the Lord she still had eyes to see His dear flowers.

Up stairs now to grandpa's room, upskirted the children, bursting tumultuously upon him as he sat up in bed in velvet cap and gown, taking his coffee.

"Don't smell of it, grandpa; it is too poor for noses," called out Sue, warningly, while she reached up on tiptoe to hold the rose up out of the reach of her grandpa's harmful features.

"What's a rose good for if not to smell? Bring me my glasses, Bob, that I at least may look at this precious rose. Can't find them?" Well, allow me then to greet this wonderful dose with a very good-morning."

Grandpa took off his velvet cap and waved it at the rose, and then the little procession shouted in glee, and spedly fled back again toward the nursery, from which they had set forth.

"I'll take this splendid rose to old Miss Peggy Twitchell," said Sue, to her self, tugging the strings and pulling at the buttons of her garments, while she looked over her shoulder, as her toilet went on at the neatest nose.

"Mind your own affairs," screamed Miss Peggy's vicious old parrot from its perch, as Sue came panting and rolling up the steep stairs.

"Perhaps it isn't my affair to come with it, after all," thought bewildered Sue, wishing with all her heart it might be quite right and himself to run straight home again with the flower pot. "But I'll see; I'll see."

Tap, tap went her trembling fingers against Miss Twitchell's door.

"Get out!" yelled the parrot.

"Come in," squeaked Miss Twitchell.

"I've brought you this beautiful rose, Miss Peggy; I thought it might be a comfort to your poor thumb to look at it, and—yes, you may—keep it always."

These last brave words took away Sue's remaining breath and courage. She set down the rose tree, turned her back on Miss Peggy, and wiped away two big tears that tumbled over her warm face.

"I always said so; jes' trust' piped Miss Peggy."

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"But I'll see; I'll see."

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taken quite by surprise at the hasty ending of the battle, "you're the boys that fight! Well, I'm glad you've quit it! It's honest work, unchristian actions. Here, come and draw lots. The little fellow that draws the darin' needle gets the handsomest flower-pot and all."

The boys' faces brightened. He of the darin'-needle was the next moment clattering down the stairs yelling with delight, the pot clapped tight against the fluttering rags of his jacket.

"You've forgot something, haven't you?" called out Miss Peggy, in a loud voice from the window.

Another basket to fill with lunch, Another "load-by" to eat, And to the door to see Ho, how merrily away!

And turns with a kick that is half relief,

And half, a something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future more.

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Will go to school, out into the world

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DOG AND BADGER.

A Reminiscence of a Famous English Sportsman.

The London Examiner relates the following anecdote of the late James Merry, the English sportsman, iron-master, millionaire and member of parliament:

"A favorite pastime of our hero, in his early days, was the pitting of a dog against a badger. He and his chum in sport, who became his partner in business, procured a celebrated badger that had never been drawn by any dog, some Edinburgh sportsman, however, sent a challenge, and backed the dog running for what in those days was esteemed a heavy sum, a sum of five hundred pounds."

"The owners of the badger accepted the bet, and the fight was to come off at Linlithgow, half-way between Glasgow and Edinburgh, on a certain day. To the horror of our sportsman and his chum the badger died, and the fight was suspended.

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The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The new council met last night, but conducted no business.

A new post office has been established at W. Gidley's house, on the White Oak route, and it is named White's Gap.

The colored string band of Jackson received a new bass viol some days ago, and now make delightful music—gave us a serenade some nights ago, when we were from home and missed

days in great quantities are selling at place for ten cents per dozen. Turned Land sold 100 dozen last week at price, not to speak of the vast quantities thrown on the market by all the merchants.

Goods were never so cheap in Jacksonville as now. If you don't believe it, come and see.

We understand that Mr. Wood, of Greene county, has sold his interest in the Wood copper mine, with all lawsuits for fifty thousand dollars.

REPUBLICAN.—The people of the valley would like to have the opportunity of voting for W. C. Scarboro Commissioner.

The barbers are making great preparation for a huge potato patch in the building house lot.

Turner is selling here for from 65 to 75 cents per bushel.

The fire company will have an exclusive firemen's party at Hammond's hotel, the 5th day of April—the occasion of their anniversary celebration—a supper some time during court.

The Relief Fire Company have twenty splendid new fire buckets already made, and sufficient men made up to purchase their ladders. This company is composed of boys, and will be very efficient in case of fire.

J. F. McFarlin gets buffalo fish by the train three days in the week, and can purchase of him at the express office at eight cents per pound.

Maddox & Privett have just received a nice lot of flower pots and other Sheffield earthenware.

The mountains were fired yesterday, and the result was several parties had to fight fire nearly all night to save their old fences.

We return sincere thanks to Mr. J. B. McElrath for a mess of delicious ham dinner. He was so fortunate to kill two deer during the great snow that presented to us is a part of the meat of that chase.

Will be seen from a notice published elsewhere that the officers of Calhoun County Grange are requested to meet in this place on the 9th of April.

That important business is to be transacted.

The pupils of the Female Academy will give a *soirée musicale* Friday evening, the 13th, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to the memory of Rev. J. C. McCAYLE.

They have already planted a memorial tablet on the academy grounds, designed to keep fresh his memory.

New material just received suitable for printing Bill Heads, Letter Heads, and work of like character at city prices. We solicit house orders.

G. W. Landers is an applicant for the office of county superintendent, vice Capt. Ross resigned. He was recommended by many of our citizens whom the petition was presented.

Mr. W. E. Jourdan announces this week as a candidate for Tax Collector.

Mr. J. B. Smith announces this week as a candidate for Tax Collector.

The name of Ab. Littlejohn is this week added to the candidates for County Commissioner.

The Oxford Tribunes corrects our statement that Prof. McElroy is in Oxford College. He is located at Anniston.

The election of town officers passed very quietly last Saturday. There was no contest except for Marshal's place, a full vote was not polled. Two sets of tickets were printed by the candidates for marshal, one having the name of Mr. Nuneley, the other that of Mr. Williams, which accounts for the difference in the vote given for them and others voted for Councilors. The following is the return:

FOR MAYOR
H. L. Stevenson, 96
FOR COUNCILLORS:
Wm. Haines, 97
J. C. Francis, 95
A. M. Landers, 95
R. D. Williams, 63
Wm. H. Fleming, 95
Joe Nunley, 26

FOR MARSHAL:
Sam. Pruitt, 57
W. F. Laird, 26

In old times we are informed that the hogs got into a herd of swine, and that they ran violently down a steep place in the sea and were choked. But in these modern days it seems the devils get into the swine and they run violently up a steep place into somebody's lot where there is wheat sown. The senior editor of this paper has some sad experience on this subject; but we don't mean that the editor is one of the hogs.

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F. W. SMITH, Master
Cal. Co. Grange.
W. F. HANNA, Secy.

COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

ALEXANDRIA.—Judge Faulkner of Montgomery spent few days in our town last week.

Hon. John H. Caldwell, representing the stockholders of Calhoun college, met the members of the county Grange at this place last Thursday, for the purpose of disposing of the college to that body; and we learn that satisfactory terms were agreed upon. As we saw father Grant here in attendance, we will say nothing in regard to the meeting, presuming that he will publish the proceedings in full.

John A. Gleam, candidate for tax assessor, was in town to-day. Uncle Billy Hughes and Geo. Brey swapped horses here Monday and come

body got hit.

The Grangers of Alexandria will give a public exhibition in the way of dances, music etc. sometime in May. To the benefit of their hall, the exact time to be mentioned hereafter.

John Rose, we understand resigned his office of county school superintendent because it conflicted with his duties as a teacher.

Farmers were quite busy last week planting corn. Wheat is very backward and small for the time of year; yet we expect to have a good crop in this section. Oats are very sorry. The weather has been so unfavorable that but little has been done in the way of gardening.

BRICK.

CROSS PLAINS—Everything moving on as nicely as possible with us. We enjoy uninterrupted peace and quiet and have as good health as any town in the State.

Last Saturday was our regular cowboy day. There were two or three attorneys and many people in attendance, but few however, having business in court.

Candidates were buzzing around as thick as house flies in July, "hunting-hunting" everybody. Some of them were carried away with our "beautiful town," & declared that they had deposited themselves of much real happiness in not visiting us before. Jess.

Mr. William R. Ferguson is at home on a visit, after an absence of twenty-five years in California. He is again occupied by his family, and will remain with us about six weeks. He is the only son of our honored townsmen, Mr. N. Ferguson. Of course there is great rejoicing among his relatives and friends, including permitted to see him again, after such a long separation. We are having fine weather for farming and gardening, and both are in the first mess of peas this spring.

CALICOON.

PEAK'S HILL.—Old Mrs. Akridge, mother of J. W. Akridge aged 87 years, died of pulmonary disease on the 23rd instant, and Harvey Harris, our old Rainha, died on the 25th.

Mr. Joe Holland, of Georgia, has a school at Tom's Landing.

Rev. Prof. Turner preached at Shiloh on the 25th instant.

We are having a good deal of rain, but the farmers are putting in good time between showers.

NETO.

CORN GROVE.—Dr. W. E. Bowling gave a *soirée musicale* Friday evening, the 13th, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to the memory of Rev. J. C. McCAYLE.

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LADIGA.—Our town is making some improvements.

Prof. Hudson's school has suspended, owing to so much sickness. Health of the country improving. There are still some few cases of pneumonia, but nothing serious.

Our clever merchant J. R. Graham, has ordered already this season six cars loads of grain—and still they come.

Business dull, except in fertilizers, and money scarce.

The wheat crop is looking very well, though late. We farmers are hopeful of a good crop this year.

The REPUBLICAN generally reaches us on Saturdays. When it fails, the Sabbath is broken looking after it. We can't do well without it.

AMOS.

MIDDLETON.—Sickness has been prevalent in our neighborhood for several weeks, but the most serious case was that of Mr. Ott Smith's little daughter, who was very sick with typhoid pneumonia, but is at present convalescent.

Mr. T. E. Henderson has erected a nice house on his farm, known as the W. W. Crook farm, and will move his family here soon, which will be quite an acquisition to our neighborhood.

Our new circuit rider, Mr. Jones, has a regular appointment at Ochatchee Saturday before the second Sabbath in each month; also services at the Baptist church on the second Sabbath by Rev. W. Almon and on the first at the Presbyterian by Rev. L. D. Louis.

We have three flourishing schools in our township.

No marriages recently. I think the girls in our neighborhood prefer single life.

Owing to the rain and changeable weather, gardens are backward and wheat crops sorry.

SIMPLY.

NANCES CREEK.—Planting corn is begun.

What is coming out—General health fair rabby good.

Some land in our valley for sale but nobody to buy.

Candidates pass very frequently of late prospecting and laying in their claims—no less than eight in Cross Plains last week.

GEORGE.

RABBIT TOWNS.—All quiet in the courts. It has been a glorious time for farm work this week, and the farmers have made good use of it. A good game have planted out in this week.

Major Officers brought his bride home on the 23rd—Miss Susan Holmes of Calicoon.

Mrs. Oswald Griffin is suffering with cancer on the face. Dr. S. C. Williams of Oxford, is treating the case.

Wheat is beginning to grow finely. I think, from present indications that we can change our diet after while from hunting to laurel.

NUP & TUCK.

TEN ISLANDS.—After my complaint, permit one to say while solicitors for my place are being extended, I will avail myself of the opportunity of writing.

Candidates are coming around at seem pleasant and cheerful.

A great quantity of fertilizers are being used by the farmers of this valley.

Capt. John Davis of Andersonville, several days last week with his son Dr. J. F. M. Davis of this place,

for the purpose of visiting his son.

White Peas.—We received news of our last communion.

Owing to the late rains, farmers are somewhat behind with their planting operations as well but they are now in full swing and the farms have about closed for the season.

Farmers are progressing very well with preparations for plowing notwithstanding the many obstacles thrown in their way. A good many have purchased grain quite liberally. Wheat and oats are doing tolerably well. I do not think the转谷 is injured yet, although it has been quite cool.

Mr. Katherine Akridge departed this life after a painful illness at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Martin, aed 87. Mr. H. Harris has been seriously ill for several days past. Dr. Wilkinson has been attending him, and thinks his recovery rather doubtful. In fact there is a lot of sickness now this spring. There is now a great deal of rain, and the farmers are putting in good time between showers.

WHITE PEAS.—We received news of our last communion.

Somebody didn't get to see their sacerdotal heart, if we may judge by their long faces next morning.

A. M. Morgan killed a large turkey a few days ago.

A U. S. revenue officer passed through our place yesterday en route for Cullman co.

Road working has commenced on this side of the mountain. Candidates in every direction. Its "how do you do" on every side.

INGERSOLL.

MIDDLE OCHATCHEE.—This good weather is encouraging to the farmers, and they are improving every moment in making preparations for plowing. The appearance of the wheat has improved very much within the last week. We have had some very cold weather for March, but the frost is not injured yet.

Mr. Reynolds has bought land in our vicinity and has a woman wife. They are getting along well, and have a good home.

It is reported that Mr. Nuneley, the editor of this paper has some sad experience on this subject; but we don't mean that the editor is one of the hogs.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

Supplies Furnished.

The undersigned has now and will keep on hand supplies of BACON, CORN, SORGHUM and other articles, which will be furnished, to those who need good security.

WILLIE W. STEVENS.

Choice Seed Corn.

No fact in relation to agricultural advancement, has been more thoroughly demonstrated of late years, than the importance and advantage of good seed.

Mr. WILLIE W. STEVENS.

Settling, Seeding and Cultivating.

TIME TABLE, No. 27.

in Effect Sunday, Dec. 10, 1876.

TEAS & COFFEE.

Settling, Seeding and Cultivating.

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FARM AND FIRESIDE.

How To Make A Rug.

A lady writes the American Farm Journal: As the making of floor mats and rugs has become so fashionable of late, I would like to tell my way of making a rug. In the first place, I cut and sew my rags the same as I would for rag carpets, each color by itself, then with a large hook I knit the diamond about one-third of a yard long of each separate color, beginning with one stitch, and making one every time across until the center is reached; then narrow one stitch every time across until but one remains; draw the rag firmly through this and it will make a tight fence-knit, but the ends of black around the entire outside edge of each diamond, and then sew them together by placing the points together, and with a large needle and strong thread take up the outside stitch upon each diamond every stitch that you sew with the needle, to fill the space between the outside points of the diamonds; finish the whole by knitting three rows of black around the entire edge of the rug. Of course each individual can use her own taste in disposing of the different colors through the rug.

Mince Pie.

Very rich mincemeat: Procure a fresh leaf tongue, rub it over with salt, brown sugar and powdered cloves; let lay three days, then wash and boil slowly two hours; skin it and mince very fine, or take four pounds of the round of beef—reject all fat—but slowly in a small quantity of water until tender, and mince when cold; shred and mince one pound of beef-stew, stone four pounds of the richest raisins, two pounds currants, one pound citron cut very fine, the grated lemon rind of two lemons and two oranges and their juice, two table-spoons of powdered cinnamon, four grated nutmegs, one tablespoomful cloves, one tablespoomful mace, and one tablespoomful ginger; add a great deal of sugar, one pound sweet almonds, some one-fourth of butter once prepared as for cake, and four pounds of very finely minced tart apples, if you wish (apple is not put in the very richest pies); mix all together, and moisten with a quart of champagne cider and a pint of brandy, or a quart of Madeira wine instead of cider, and bake in a sweet puff paste.

Pineapple.

Post for fences, gates, shrubs, may be made to last a great deal longer by cutting and thoroughly drying them before planting them in the ground. A sap or moisture in the timber dries out the wood shrinks and closes up the pores, which prevents the absorption of water afterward, and thus saves the post decay. It is said, and with considerable show of reason, that a post set with the top end in the ground will last longer than if set in the usual way, with the butt end down. Here is the explanation: The pores which run lengthways of the tree are like little valves, which permit the flow of moisture upward, but never downward. Mulberry, cedar, locust, and some oak are good for posts, and well seasoned before being set in the ground, will last fourteen to fifteen years, and sometimes even longer. It is said that posts painted with a composition of boiled linseed oil and finely pulverized charcoal will last for an age, and we do not doubt, the preservative qualities of such a paint. Posts and planks, or rails, make a neat, durable fence, which covers less ground than other fences, and is probably cheaper in the long run than almost any other, particularly for yards and lots where cattle run. This is the time of the year when such work is commonly done, and a great deal can be done between now and April at odd times, when it is too wet to plow. Look well to gates, bars and fences.

Front from the Farm.

For the wealthy, as an investment for a home, there is none which pays a practical man as well as a small farm. We will suppose it \$10,000 invested in a thoroughly and substantially improved farm of one hundred acres, which would have all the comforts that one should desire. Three good men could easily till all the labor—his household would be the same as those who kept houses without a farm—the farm would yield him all his food, except his groceries, and much to spare; it would also give him many gratifications which he could not have without it, such as beautiful grounds, park, fish-pond, fancy stock, fancy fowls, etc., for all of which the cost would be: Interest at \$10,000, \$500; interest on stock, etc., amounting to \$2,000, \$120; yearly repairs, \$200; sundries, \$100; hire and board of three hands, \$900; total, \$1,920. Capital—By amount of sales, \$1,000. Balance against the farm for the maintenance of family is \$290. The same style private residence in a city would cost three or four times this sum, and in the country, without a farm, much more. Same style of house and necessary fixtures in the country, without farm, would cost: House, etc., and lot, \$5,000; interest on same, \$300; yearly repairs, \$100; sundries, \$500; provisions for family of eight children, \$500; carriage and horses, \$200; one hired man, \$300; cost of maintenance, \$1,450; cost of maintenance with farm, \$920. Balance, \$520 in favor of the farm on an investment of \$12,000.—*Rural World.*

Setting the Old Farm.

There is a constant buying and selling of farms going on from year to year in our country. This restlessness on the part of the farmer, and this desire to change a present location for another one hundred miles off, is so frequently witnessed in our day, that we cease to wonder at it. In the time of our fathers, when a man was settled on a farm, he commonly continued to live there through life, and then left it for his son. In times gone by, the same farm was first occupied by the grandfather, and soon by the son and grandson. Then the good old homestead was revered, and the occupancy of it was esteemed a great privilege. There was a satisfaction felt by the successor that his predecessor was his relative, cultivated the same fields, wandered by the same brooks, traversed the same hills, and ate of the fruit of the same orchard. Then there was a feeling, home associations, and home attachments. Now the farmer looks more to his pecuniary gains, and when offered a large price for his land, hesitates not to sell it. The old homestead is no longer a source of pride, but a burden. They bring in their savings, produced sometimes on a scale and again increase the value of the farm by the addition of gold and silver. The proprietors do not allow the workmen to retain their wages when worn out, but pay for them a price generally sufficient to procure new garments—an old tattered vest belonging to a bachelorette sometimes being valued by the employer, even when to reg, at twenty dollars.—*Home Times.*

To seek a new settlement in a distant region. Stick to the old farm, for it has never failed to aid you in the time of need.—*New England Homestead.*

The Household.

FAIR CAKES.—One cup of sugar, one cupful of milk, one egg, three tablespoons of melted lard, one teaspoonful of flour, to roll; fry in lard to a rich brown.

GREEN COOKIES.—One cupful of sugar, one of molasses, one of shortening, one of water, two teaspoonsful of soda and two of ginger; mix stiff enough to roll thin, and bake in a moderately hot oven to a light brown.

COPROPS.—Alvarez buys the very small fish, which is almost boneless. After freshening it thoroughly, take equal parts of fish and cold potatoes. Slice the potatoes very thin, and pick the fish in small bits; have also some hard boiled eggs, and slice them, be careful not to break them. Take an earthen baking dish, place in it a layer of potatoes, then fish, then egg. Sprinkle a little black pepper over. Repeat until your dish is nearly full. Cover with cream or fresh rich milk, put small pieces of butter over the top, then a plate over it, and stand where it will cook one hour slowly. To be eaten with buttered toast.

TO FRY APPLES AND PORK CHOPS.—Season them with salt and pepper and a little powdered sage or sweet marjoram; dip them into beaten egg and then into beaten bread crumbs. Fry about twenty minutes, or until they are done. Put them on a hot dish. Pour off the gravy to serve with them, if you choose. Then fry apples which you have sliced about two-thirds of an inch thick, setting them around the apple so that they are in the center of the dish. When the apples are done, turn one side and partly cooked, turn them carefully with a pancake turner, and let them finish cooking. Dish around the chops or on a separate dish.

TO WASH CHAMOIS-SKIN GARMENTS.—Make thick dips of tepid water and white castile soap; wash garment in bath and rings in water containing a little soap. Rub no soap directly on the garment.

SUGAR COOKIES.—One cup of sugar, one of lard, one of water, one teaspoonful of soda, flour to roll thin, with or without spices.

The Amazon Trade.

The late commander Maury shed much light upon the trade capacity of the region of the Amazon in Brazil, which he looked upon as destined to be one of the most lucrative in commerce. The Philadelphia Ledger calls attention to the same subject, and says that when once the energy of the American and British merchant is intelligently devoted to opening this vast and productive region, it will rival that of the East Indies. The chief tributaries of the Amazon are the Maderia and Negro rivers, the former flowing in from the south and the latter from the north. The confluence of the Negro is in the heart of Brazil, and near its mouth is the town of Manaus, which is the chief port of the river, and a great deal of steamers sail vessels from the upper portions of the river, whence have come the ships of the world. America, England and Portugal have therefore conducted the bulk of their commerce, and it has taken a

considerable amount of American goods, sent chiefly from New York and Boston, and transported in wharves of vessels to the interior. The cost of this tramp ship is high, and with the cost of insurance, profits are small, the future is uncertain, profits are small, the future is unknown, and our taxes are heavy. The vast business requires close attention and persistent energy. We will not take this money and rebuild the works, but adopt the plan pursued by most moneyed men; go to Washington, buy government bonds, bring them home, pay down in full, pay taxes, and send to us, and then we will take this money with no thought of care, supported by a revenue without risk by the interest on our bonds, paid by taxation of the producing classes. Can any man calculate the risks involved which would follow such a calamity, and course of action by The Clark Thread Company? It would be incalculable. All those people who earn money to purchase what they wanted to buy, would be added to the list of paupers who to-day claim for work or bread. Misery, want,

STARVATION AND CRIME would be the fruit of such a course. But this is exactly what has been done throughout the country, and explains why one in the South is poor, and one in the North—the farm would yield him all his food, except his groceries, and much to spare; it would also give him many gratifications which he could not have without it, such as beautiful grounds, park, fish-pond, fancy stock, fancy fowls, etc., for all of which the cost would be: Interest at \$10,000, \$500; interest on stock, etc., amounting to \$2,000, \$120; yearly repairs, \$200; sundries, \$100; hire and board of three hands, \$900; total, \$1,920.

CUT.—By amount of sales, \$1,000. Balance against the farm for the maintenance of family is \$290. The same style private residence in a city would cost three or four times this sum, and in the country, without a farm, much more. Same style of house and necessary fixtures in the country, without farm, would cost: House, etc., and lot, \$5,000; interest on same, \$300; yearly repairs, \$100; sundries, \$500; provisions for family of eight children, \$500; carriage and horses, \$200; one hired man, \$300; cost of maintenance, \$1,450; cost of maintenance with farm, \$920. Balance, \$520 in favor of the farm on an investment of \$12,000.—*Rural World.*

A FLOOR OF SILVER.—Gleaning from the Banks on which we venture to trade.

On the closing up of the Smith & Rodgers silver plating concern in New York a few days ago, preparatory to its removal to Newark, the floor of the plating room was taken up, burned and the ashes analyzed with the result of precipitating pure silver to the amount of nine hundred and eighty-six dollars. This result is not so strange as it may appear, for the precious metals are capable of extreme re-colocalization under heat, becoming mere vapors, which may be condensed resulting in the production of the metal in a pure form. But even without heat, the particles of gold and silver are made so exceedingly fine in the process of the manufacture of gold and silver goods, whether solid or plated, that no devices for saving the material are adopted or thrown off in the various manufacturing operations are entirely effectual. Even in the government assay offices the soil deposited in the chimneys from the melting of the coins is as valuable as gold and silver. The proprietors do not allow the workmen to retain their wages when worn out, but pay for them a price generally sufficient to procure new garments—an old tattered vest belonging to a bachelorette sometimes being valued by the employer, even when to reg, at twenty dollars.—*Home Times.*

CLARK'S "O. N. T." SPOOL COTTON.

How and Where it is Made.—The Clark Thread Company's largest Works in Newark, New Jersey—Ages of Splendid Building, Forests of Wondrous Machinery.

The Process of Manufacture.

Down in the Cotton Fields—The Employees—Sisterhood—The Clark Manufacturing Company—A Grand Retail Society—Greatest Centennial Exposition—The Renowned Clerical Cloth and Thread Band.

MANY INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

From the Issue County Free, Newark, N. J.—At the foot of Clark Street, in the Eighth Ward of the city of Newark, on the banks

of the Passaic, occupying several acres of ground upon which are buildings the floors of which measure nearly eight acres, are situated the largest thread works in the New World, employing about fifteen hundred hands and paying out every two weeks from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars in wages, to be distributed by the employees among different classes and occupations in the city, and from fifteen to twenty thousand per month to other parties here, who in various ways are connected with this vast establishment. Although having the largest pay roll of employees in Newark, and continuing to increase more to the volume and prosperity of the city, than all its financial institutions combined, we hear less in the newspapers of this world of wealth makers than of some second class money lending shop on Broad street. It would be useless for any one to attempt to trace to their source all the varied industries which have entered into the production of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, which is sold by every merchant dealing in dry goods, fancy goods, notions, etc., in the United States, and contains two hundred yards of that indispensable article, strong, smooth and beautiful. It is made up of the Passaic, occupying several acres of ground upon which are buildings the floors of which measure nearly eight acres, are situated the largest thread works in the New World, employing about fifteen hundred hands and paying out every two weeks from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars in wages, to be distributed by the employees among different classes and occupations in the city, and from fifteen to twenty thousand per month to other parties here, who in various ways are connected with this vast establishment. 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